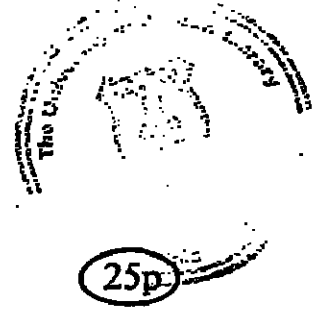


Other half of an odd couple

لنكنا من الرصل



Thatcher hits at the 'iceberg of socialism'

Campaign promise of capitalism for all

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night launched the Conservative election campaign designed to win a historic third term in succession with a pledge to intensify the drive for popular capitalism in Britain.

Home ownership and share ownership would be increased and freedom and choice extended for all.

In a buoyant speech to a widely enthusiastic rally of Scottish Tories in Perth, Mrs Thatcher declared that the Government, far from running out of steam, was just coming up to full steam.

"The achievements of our first two terms are the spring-

board for even greater achievements in our third term."

Concentrating her attack almost entirely on socialism, she condemned Labour's election programme as the "iceberg manifesto - one tenth of its socialism visible, nine-tenths beneath the surface".

The manifesto from the Liberals and SDP would be the "blurred manifesto - easy reading for those with double vision".

Mrs Thatcher dismissed the alternatives in claiming that Conservative policies were

ing to her party on the dangers of complacency and her attempt to deter wavering Conservatives from flirting with the Alliance reflects the only serious fear of Conservative strategists at this stage.

A new opinion poll from NOP in the *The London Evening Standard* yesterday showed the Conservatives with an astonishing 18 per cent lead, with 46 per cent to 28 per cent for Labour and 25 per cent for the Alliance.

But Conservative campaigners are alarmed that such a lead so early in the campaign could bring real dangers of Conservatives not bothering to turn out and vote.

Clearly anticipating a strong Labour attack throughout the election on the Government's record on the National Health Service, Mrs Thatcher made the Tory record on health a centrepiece of her speech.

Repeating and embellishing her pledge at the last election, she said: "I don't merely say the NHS is safe with us. I say that the NHS is safe only with us."

When the Conservatives took office £8 billion a year was spent on health; now it was £21 billion. Everyone wanted to get waiting lists down but the facts showed that Labour governments increased them and Conservative governments reduced them.

Labour meant well by the health service but every Labour government caused an economic crisis and then had to cut back on hospital building and on nurses pay.

There were no new themes or initiatives in the Prime Minister's speech. It included no reference to the Government's plans for the future of education or for the inner cities, expected to be two major planks of the manifesto scheduled to be published on Tuesday.

It was really a compendium of her conference speeches over the years, praising the extension of freedom and choice, rehearsing the achievements of what she called "a saviors government" and insisting on the strong moral case for reducing taxation.

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Five held in Mersey fraud case

Merseyside Fraud Squad detectives yesterday arrested five men, including Liverpool City Council's chief architect, as the result of a major investigation into local authority building contracts awarded in the region.

The inquiry, codenamed "Operation Flag", involved 60 police officers who carried out a series of dawn raids at the homes of prominent Liverpool businessmen.

One of the men arrested was Liverpool City Architect, Mr James Robb, aged 54, who was responsible for building contracts worth millions of pounds during the four-year reign of the Militant-controlled Labour Council. He was arrested when he arrived for work at his office in Dale Street, Liverpool, and was

Continued on page 22, col 1



Mrs Thatcher boarding her plane for Perth yesterday.

INSIDE

Security alert at Cup Final

Security at today's FA Cup Final at Wembley between Tottenham Hotspur and Coventry City will be stepped up because both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kinnock are planning to attend.

Previews, pages 41-46

Hayworth dies

Rita Hayworth, the red-haired star of the 1940s and 1950s, has died aged 58.

Obituary, page 20

Share poser

Should you sell or hold on to your shares as a general election approaches? The City offers its advice.

Family Money, pages 28-40

Portfolio Gold

There is £16,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition - the weekly prize of £8,000 plus £2,000 in the daily contest, double the usual amount as there was no winner yesterday.

Portfolio daily list, page 27; weekly check, page 40.

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Daley Thompson, the Olympic athlete, with his bride Tisha Quinan after their wedding yesterday at St Francis and St Anthony's Roman Catholic Church in Crawley, Sussex. The couple met at a college in Crawley, her home town. (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance)

Nato firm on global arms cut

From Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Nato defence ministers yesterday decided unanimously that the American draft treaty on long-range intermediate nuclear forces (LRINF) must be changed to make global elimination of the missiles compulsory.

The defence ministers, at the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) meeting in Stavanger, Norway, all agreed that it was unacceptable to leave 100 warheads on both sides. At

Moscow - The Soviet Union responded quickly to the Stavanger agreement, claiming that it departed from the tentative accord reached at last October's Iceland summit. Tass claimed the Nato communique showed that the Western alliance failed to agree on a common negotiating stance on shorter-range missiles.

present the American draft treaty under negotiation in Geneva allows for the retention of 100 warheads in the Asian sector of the Soviet Union and 100 warheads in the United States.

The decision by the defence ministers came as Chancellor Kohl of West Germany made a surprise statement in Bonn that he wanted global elimination of all short-range missiles as well, including tactical battlefield systems, because of the special threat they posed to his country.

Current negotiations over

Continued on page 22, col 4

Restructuring at Rover leads to record £892m loss

By Teresa Poole and Martin Fletcher

Rover, the state-owned vehicles group, yesterday announced losses of £892 million for 1986, the worst overall results in the company's history.

This included a sharp deterioration in the performance of the Austin Rover car business, where trading losses soared from £19.3 million to £166.6 million.

The group's overall trading losses jumped from £34.6 million to £240.7 million. The number of vehicles made fell from 557,000 to 476,000 and the number sold from 542,000 to 494,000.

The biggest impact on the figures was the heavy cost of full-scale restructuring in the past year, which included management buy-outs of Leyland Bus and Unipart, and last month's merger of Leyland Trucks with DAF.

Losses on these disposals and the cost of redundancies and closures in the trucks and bus businesses amounted to £430 million. The Government announced two months ago that it was providing £680 million to Rover, formerly BL, to write off debts in the trucks and bus divisions.

Mr Graham Day, chairman and chief executive of Rover, said yesterday: "I believe that the actions taken in 1986 are such that the year will be seen as a turning point, and against the background of substantial losses in 1986, the first quarter

of 1987 has shown an encouraging improvement."

The disappointing performance of Austin Rover is likely to put back even further government plans to return the rest of the group to the private sector.

Rover stressed yesterday that the performance of the continuing businesses - Austin Rover and the profitable Land Rover division, which made £3.3 million last year - was improving. Strong exports and slightly increased UK volumes had reduced first quarter operating losses to less than half the £30 million incurred in the same period in 1986.

The group blamed Austin Rover's difficulties on lower overall volumes, poor profit margins, launch costs of the Rover 800 range, and the sales drive in the US for the Sterling cars. The number of Rover vehicles exported should rise from 118,000 to 150,000.

Conservative backbenchers put a brave face on the announcement, arguing that they reflected the extensive restructuring which had taken place and the elimination of certain loss-making businesses.

Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative backbench Industry committee, said: "I am perfectly sure that in the new Parliament people will expect Rover to stand on its own feet and get itself back into profit."

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Kimberley case pair jailed for 'wicked' crimes

By Michael Horsnell

A review of the inadequate role played by social workers in the Kimberley abuse case was announced last night after her stepfather was sentenced to life imprisonment for her murder.

The child's mother was jailed for 12 years for her part in the case which left the girl, who was aged four, a collection of skin and bones, bruised over her entire body and burned with cigarette ends.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, will conduct a public inquiry into the case which led to criticism at the Central Criminal Court about the way social workers had abandoned her two months before her shocking death in a council maisonette in June 1986.

Mr Justice Steyn, who presided over the nine-day trial, told both parents: "In the sordid annals of child abuse your crimes are uniquely wicked."

The judge went on to criticize the inadequate maximum penalty under the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 of two years for child cruelty which he said would matter in cases where cruelty was the only charge though it did not apply in this.

He also criticized the inadequacy of inquiries held to date in Greenwich into the tragedy which will now only be fully explored by the Blom-Cooper inquiry.

Nigel Hall, aged 24, the girl's stepfather, hung his head and cried as he was convicted while Pauline Carlile, aged 27, Kimberley's mother, shook uncontrollably.

The jury of seven women and five men deliberated for 4½ hours before clearing the couple of starving Kimberley.

Carlile, who had been acquitted of murder on the direction of the judge earlier in the case, was convicted of causing Kimberley grievous bodily harm, assaulting her and being cruel to her between October 1985 and June 1986.

Hall, a self-employed dishwasher repainer from Liverpool, who set up home with Carlile on the Ferrier Estate,

During his testimony he agreed that he was investigating an anonymous tip-off that Kimberley was crying piteously. On the one occasion he saw her he said she was withdrawn and still, that attempts he made to inquire into her medical condition were thwarted by Hall.

Continued on page 22, col 7

Union issues warning

The British Association of Social Workers said last night that its members might not readily co-operate with the Kimberley inquiry (Howard Foster writes).

Mr David Jones, general secretary, said that such inquiries rarely discovered anything of significance that was not already known, and seemed inevitably to lead to public vilification of caring and committed social workers.

Such inquiries had no

power to implement their recommendations, which were frequently ignored by national and local government because of the cost, he said.

The system of inquiries damaged the social services, Mr Jones said, because: "They focus on a minute proportion of the tens of thousands of people helped and supported by social workers every year, and detract from this proud and reliable record of solid and practical achievement."

Continued on page 22, col 7

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Crofting for a quiet life, Cannes for sunshine

By Alan Hamilton

His soul cleansed and fortified by three days of Presbyterian labour on a Hebridean croft, the Prince of Wales yesterday flew to Gornorrab-By-The-Sea for a day among the fleshy delights of the Cannes Film Festival.

On Berneray, between the islands of North Uist and Harris, the Prince was accompanied only by his detective and the native population had the good manners to leave him largely alone.

In Cannes, French police mounted a substantial security operation, not so much to screen him from assassins as to deter bare-breasted strikers from breaching the cordon to be photographed with him.

The Prince, accompanied this time by his wife who was, no doubt thankfully, excused exposure to the crofting life, was in Cannes to attend a gala dinner in honour of Sir Alec Guinness, at which competition to acquire one of the 700 available places has been intense.

The official asking price for a seat was £1,000, but there have been rumours, not entirely a rare commodity in Cannes, of desperate would-be guests offering up to £10,000 for a ticket.

Outside the immediate festival, a large proportion of Cannes' temporarily swollen population took a Hebridean attitude to the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Ad-

vance publicity for their visit had been minimal, and most of the crowd preferred its usual business of tanning on the beach.

On their arrival the Prince and Princess were officially greeted at the Palais des Festivals by the president of the film festival, Monsieur Pierre Viot, who thanked the British for entering the festival these past 40 years. He presented the Prince with a trophy and the Princess with a palm, to evoke the Palme d'Or, which is the festival's prize for the best film.

The Prince expressed his interest in film art, and evinced a desire to meet the film makers "who take such risks with large sums of money." He pledged continuing support for the

festival from the British film world. Last night, before the dinner, the Prince and Princess attended a special screening of Lindsay Anderson's film *The Whales Of August*, which stars two queens dowager of celluloid, Bette Davis, aged 79 and Lillian Gish, aged 92, who made her screen debut a few months after King George V had attended the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

The French press spoke of the Prince and Princess as being "ordinary people" whose only requests were for an ironing table, toilet water and a quiet walk along the beach.

Cannes for the first two, but unquestionably Berneray for the third. Photographs, page 3

Hail a prince, page 18

Government told to pay and train more to curb Aids crisis

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The Government must provide more money, more manpower, more facilities and more resources of all kinds to cope with the growing Aids crisis, a parliamentary inquiry into the disease has concluded.

In what is probably the most comprehensive report on the subject yet produced in Britain, the all-party social services committee gives a warning that there is already "a dire need for some emergency funding to cope with the problem".

At least 40,000 Britons, and possibly double that, are probably infected, the report says. As they succumb to the full disease, the demand on resources will increase substantially and rapidly. Those most likely to be affected are working people and "in the worst possible projections, we could face an escalating drain on the resources of the National Health Service and the diminishing capability of the economy to pay for it".

"Society is faced with the challenge of reacting to and coping with a disease the like of which we have never known before", the report says.

There had to be more and better-trained specialists, doctors, nurses and counsellors, more funds for voluntary organizations, more facilities for respite and convalescent care, more research and more regional advice centres. No sums are mentioned but each request had to be "judged on its merits".

Additional funds had to be made available and not simply diverted from elsewhere. The Government had to make "a continuing financial

commitment" establish a central co-ordinating body and develop a long-term strategic plan.

The report's 94 recommendations include the use of prostitutes as "health educators of their clients", the possible prescription of the heroin-substitute methadone to drug addicts in prison and the sale of needles and syringes by chemists shops.

The most contentious issue, which split the committee, was the testing of hospital patients for the disease without their knowledge and without telling them the result.

Mr Tim Yeo, Conservative MP for Suffolk South, argued that such "blind screening" was the best means of gathering data on the spread of Aids, which was vital for the formulation of government policy. The majority on the committee thought the concept of Aids carriers being allowed to leave hospital without being warned or treated was ethically unacceptable.

The committee acknowledged the paramount need for epidemiological data but suggested that volunteers should be screened on a nationwide basis.

Mass screening, and the screening of visitors to Britain, are ruled out, but the committee recommends the immediate introduction of screening for pregnant women and those likely to become pregnant. It does not believe Aids should be made a notifiable disease.

On the sensitive issue of whether more than 1,000 haemophiliacs who have contracted Aids through infected blood should be entitled to

compensation, the committee equivocates, saying their cases deserve "careful consideration" but say that this could open "a Pandora's box" of other claims.

The report says the Government's education campaign should be geared more towards those who do not read newspapers, and that there should be a number of smaller, targeted campaigns.

It says the Government's anti-drugs campaign has failed, and should be re-directed to warnings that drugs can "screw you up", not just "eventually" but also "permanently".

All secondary school children should receive formal Aids education, teachers should receive in-service training, and the Department of Education should issue "forceful guidance".

The committee is scathing about Home Office "complicity" towards Aids in prisons, and condemns plans to build isolation units for Aids carriers rather than transferring them to hospitals. It scorns Home Office figures which suggest that there are only 48 infected prisoners, noting that a former prisoner at Saughton jail, Edinburgh, spoke of 80 or 90 addicts in his block sharing three needles.

The Home Office had failed to grasp the full implications of the disease. It had to develop a more responsible attitude and should consider prescribing the oral drug methadone for heroin prisoners.

Social Services Committee: Problems Associated With Aids (Stationery Office).



The Princess of Wales in bubble skirt and white blazer in Cannes, and three of the Berneray crofters who met the Prince of Wales on his Hebridean holiday

Off with the Prince of Wales to an island free from stress

Sated city dwellers who wish to enjoy the complete change of a working holiday in the Hebrides similar to the one the Prince of Wales has just completed do not need the Royal Family's contacts with people such as Lord Granville, the Queen's cousin.

The Prince is certainly not alone in his desire to head for the isles in the search for peace, quiet and a glimpse of a life far removed from the stresses of city life.

But for the less privileged, the National Trust runs two-week working holidays on St Kilda, west of the main island complex and uninhabited apart from a small Army contingent.

Mr Phillip Schreiber, organizer of the holidays, said yesterday: "It's a chance for people to re-charge their batteries. It's relaxation in as much as the pressures are physical and not mental."

The Prince's visit, to the tiny island of Berneray, where he spent three days planting potatoes, herding sheep, cutting peat and joining in the islanders' entertainments, was organized by Lord Granville, who is Lord Lieutenant of the Islands.

Family quizzed over dioxin blackmail plot

By Stewart Tandler

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad and police in Cyprus were yesterday questioning members of a Greek Cypriot family arrested after a plot to blackmail the Nicosia government for £9 million with a

threat to release Dioxin poison gas.

Last night three men and a woman, held in London on Thursday after an undercover operation by the Yard, which had been alerted by the Cypriot authorities, were facing blackmail charges. A second

woman was arrested yesterday in Cyprus by local detectives.

The four being held in London are a company director, his wife and his two brothers, one of whom is a chemistry student. The woman arrested in Cyprus is the director's sister-in-law.

The Yard operation controlled by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Brian Worth came to a head when a man went to the Greek-Cypriot High Commission on Thursday to fetch a case of money. Arrests followed in south London.

French Railway representatives told the committee that each minute's delay at conventional terminal facilities, the alternative to in-train controls, would mean 70,000 passengers travelling by air instead.

Home Affairs Committee: Passport Control (Stationery Office: £2.70).

Gunman hanged in cell

By David Sapsted

A gunman involved in a number of robberies in the Home Counties was found hanged by a bedsheet in his prison cell yesterday just hours before three other members of the gang received sentences of up to 20 years.

Graeme Beattie, aged 33, from Walthamstow, north-east London was found dead in Brixton prison.

He had been found guilty after a three-month trial of involvement in a string of robberies between 1981-86, mainly in Kent, which had netted the gang more than £360,000.

Later yesterday, Robert Sparring, aged 38, of no fixed abode, and Colin Dunning, aged 38, of Shepperton, Kent, were sentenced at Maidstone Crown Court to 20 years for conspiracy to rob. Stephen Brightman, aged 31, from Erith, south London, was sentenced to 12 years.

The gang was caught in a police operation codenamed Operation Safari. Beattie had been identified during the trial as the gunman who had taken a hostage during one raid and had shot a youth aged 17 in the leg.

A fifth man, Michael Sparring, aged 31, from Loughton, Essex, was acquitted.

Dentist is blamed for patient's death

A woman patient had a premonition of disaster seconds before her dentist injected her with a fatal dose of the wrong drug, a disciplinary hearing was told yesterday.

Mrs Brenda Robinson, aged 37, collapsed and died after an inexperienced dental assistant accidentally mixed the wrong drug to anaesthetize her in preparation for seven fillings.

Mr Richard Smith, the dentist who injected her with the fatal mixture, said: "She appeared very nervous when she came in and her palm was sweaty."

"As she sat in the chair she said a very strange thing. She said 'I don't think I should be doing this'."

"It was like some kind of premonition. I told her 'don't worry, I'll look after you'."

Seconds after Mrs Robinson was given the injection she suffered a massive heart attack from which she died minutes later.

An ambulance arrived but the medical team was unable to revive her and she died in the chair at the surgery in Sellafield, Cumbria.

The hearing of the General Dental Council was earlier told Mr Smith's assistant, Miss Louise Banks, had mistakenly mixed an anaesthetic with adrenalin instead of atrophine, a saliva-drying agent.

Mr Smith admitted a number of errors including failing to notice the out-of-date box of adrenalin in the anaesthetic cupboard where it should not have been and failing to supervise properly his assistant as she broke open the phials and made up the injection.

Mr Smith, of Elder Cottage, Rogersdale, near Cocker-mouth, Cumbria, was found guilty on three counts of serious professional misconduct.

They were that he failed to ensure that the correct drug had been drawn up; that he administered adrenalin instead of atrophine and that he failed to have a suitably trained and experienced person present with him when administering intravenous drugs.

Mr Smith was cleared of failing to take adequate steps to resuscitate Mrs Robinson and failing to have sufficient resuscitation equipment readily available.

The committee found three further charges against Mr Smith proven, but decided that they did not amount to serious professional misconduct. He was not ordered to be struck off.

Pupil banned by head for buying ice creams

A headmaster alarmed at the high incidence of heart disease has banned a pupil for buying ice creams out of school.

Calvin Crossman, aged 15, has been told that until the end of term he can attend Oldbury Wells comprehensive school at Bridgnorth, Shropshire only for examinations.

Mr Roger Davies, the headmaster, said the boy had been excluded from the school for defying a ban on junk food and for gross public defiance.

He said: "The school site is split by a road. Until a year ago I used to make a lot of money selling the wrong sticky things in the school tuckshop. Now the shop operates a healthy-eating policy."

"But we do get ice-cream men coming along this road."

"We have the highest rate of heart disease in the civilized world. I'm not saying ice-cream is the main cause but we have to take healthy eating seriously."

He added "I was standing beside the ice-cream van prepared to dissuade pupils trying to buy. Then along comes Calvin, ignores me totally and buys three ice-creams. That was pretty substantial insubordination."

The boy's mother, Mrs Diane Crossman, says she is "furious" because he bought the ice creams off the school premises. Calvin, who is studying for seven CSE examinations, and has already been at home for a week, said it was also outside school hours.

Honey makers snub fat bear Pooh

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Oh dear, Winnie-the-Pooh has become a self-indulgent slob with no place in the brave new world of jogging, squash-playing yuppies.

Such appears to be the view of purveyors of his preferred delicacy, honey, who have declined an invitation to sponsor the well-loved bear's West End stage debut.

Vanessa Ford, whose theatre company is producing Pooh's first play, was informed by the manufacturers of Gales honey that he no

longer projected the correct marketing image.

"They said they wanted to promote the healthy qualities of honey, and did not want to associate it with a character that appeared fat and over-indulgent", she said.

"We were absolutely amazed. Pooh's not fat, he's just a little stout, and he does take exercise. It's really very silly."

Miss Ford thought another honey manufacturer, which did not consider Pooh bad for its image, might come forward.

Athlete loses £222,000 injury cash

A man who was awarded £222,477 in damages after a gymnastics accident is unlikely to receive any of the money in the wake of a ruling yesterday by the Court of Appeal in London.

The court ruled that Taff-Ely council, which ran the gym in Mr Glamorgan, was not liable for the accident 10 years ago that left Mr Vernon Stenner a paraplegic.

Mr Stenner, a former miner now aged 50, of Bryn-glass, Caerphilly, broke his neck during a private gymnastics lesson taken by Mr Raymond Powell, a coach.

Mr Stenner is left with a judgement against Mr Powell who was not insured and cannot pay damages. He was refused leave to appeal.

The company did offer some compensation to the slighted bear, with a poem ending: If you call round whenever you're free, There's always some honey for you, dear Pooh.

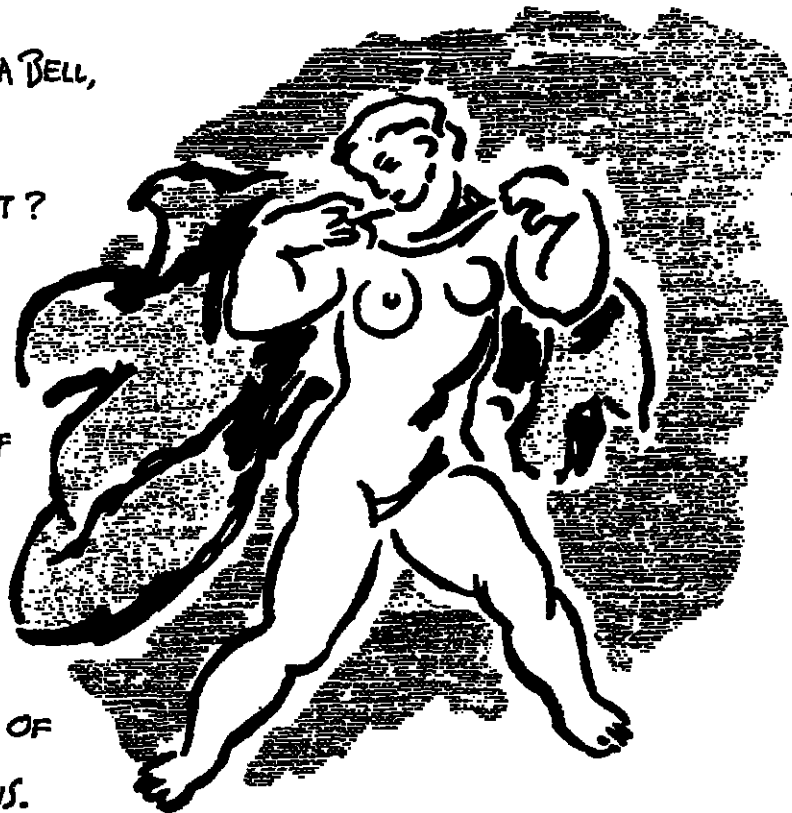
The play, written for Pooh fans of all ages, begins a 12-week touring season in Plymouth on July 29.

VIRGINIA WOLFE, DUNCAN GRANT, VANESSA BELL, ROGER FRY, LAURA ASHLEY....

LAURA ASHLEY PART OF THE BLOOMSBURY SET?

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● Kinnock in Wales ● Defence policy ● The homeless ● Redcar candidates

Kinnock mocks Thatcher's yearning for 'immortality'

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock said yesterday that another period of Conservative government would be a life sentence for Britain, as he made the Prime Minister's professed desire to stay on for a fourth term in office one of the central issues of the general election.

In his first big speech of the campaign Mr Kinnock told the Welsh Labour Conference in Llandudno that the election had come just in time to stop the Conservatives reintroducing plans for schools, housing and health care that were abandoned 50 years ago.

And in a 45-minute address in which he did not once refer to the SDP-Liberal Alliance Mr Kinnock set out to make the election a straight choice between Conservative and Labour values and their differing visions of caring, strength and freedom.

Mr Kinnock, in a rapturously received speech to the faithful, alleged that the Conservatives were not fighting the election on Conservative policies. Recent announcements about nurses' pay, spending on roads and the Airbus had only occurred because an election was imminent. They were not the

evidence of a recovery or a change of course but of a remission because of the election.

But like Mr Denis Healey the night before Mr Kinnock made Mrs Thatcher his main target.

He and his colleagues believe that she made a blunder in her interviews earlier in the

Conservatives are shutting down, selling off and selling out Britain

week by giving the impression that she wanted to stay on indefinitely, overturning the conventional wisdom that she would stand down some time after a third election victory.

Mr Kinnock mocked what he described as her desire to become immortal.

He said that Mrs Thatcher had new ideas such as privatizing schools, decontrolling rents and paying for health care. But they were all systems that had been discarded because they were "wrong and wretched, squalid and brutal, rotten with injustice and misery and division".

The election, he said, was just in time for those whose lives and skills were wasted by unemployment, for children in a deprived school system, for the old who were being cheated out of pensions and housing benefits, and for the 750,000 people on the National Health Service waiting list.

But it had also come in time for people who were not badly off but knew that Britain had become more divided, deprived and dangerous under the Conservatives. They knew that Britain had a Prime Minister who must not be allowed to go "on and on and on".

He said: "Britain has taken a beating from a government and its 'on your bike' employment policy, its 'stay in bed to keep warm' retirement policy, its 'flag day health service policy' and its 'jumble sale' education system."

"Britain cannot take 13 years of that."

Mr Kinnock was in confident, fighting form in spite of his party's low standing in the polls.

He began his speech by claiming that Britain was in

the last month of Thatcherism.

"We are in the last weeks of that job destroying, justice trampling, oil wasting, truth twisting, service smashing, nation splitting bunch of twisters under one-person government."

Listing what he described as the recent pre-election sweetness Mr Kinnock said that had happened because the Tories knew they had to show some concern. They only cared when they were cornered.

He said that the Labour Party cared all the time.

Mr Kinnock outlined Labour's plans to establish a capital recovery programme to strengthen industry, to invest in training research and development, design, equipment and marketing.

Under the Conservatives there would be more asset stripping and sell-offs, more run-downs and redundancies. They were shutting down, selling off and selling out Britain.

Labour would commit and channel investment, it would provide a lead to ensure that industries had the right capital at the right price for the right period.



Mr Neil Kinnock with his wife, Glenys, after his speech to the Welsh Labour Party (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Victory for Labour 'a gift' to Kremlin

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

A Labour general election victory would present the Soviet Union with its biggest worldwide gain since the 1917 revolution, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said last night.

It is the second time inside 24 hours that a senior Cabinet minister has directly linked the party's fate on June 11 with Russia. Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative Party chairman, described Labour as "the party which pleases the Kremlin".

The Secretary of State for Defence's attack aimed at Labour's unilateral defence policy, came as he told the Scottish Conservative Party conference at Perth that East and West were on the verge of the biggest arms control agreement since the war.

He said Labour's plans to scrap nuclear weapons, remove Britain from the protection of the US nuclear umbrella, and expel US forces from vital British bases were Nato's "nightmare" and the Soviet Union's "dream".

"In a state of breathtaking recklessness the Labour Party would put at risk all the progress that has been made on arms control. For why should the Soviets bother to negotiate when the Labour Party are willing to hand them everything on a plate," he said.

Labour's defence policies simply did not add up. The complete abandonment of Nato's tried and tested policies for peace in exchange for vague promises to spend more on conventional weapons represented "probably the most one-sided bargain since Esau sold his birthright for a bowl of pottage".

He added: "And this week Denis Healey made his personal and unique contribution to this shameful story. He went to Moscow and scored one of the most spectacular own goals we have ever seen."

"He blurted out the truth that the Soviet Union is praying for a Labour victory."

Labour's defence policy was bad for jobs as well as security. Up to 30,000 people employed in the Polaris and Trident programmes would have their jobs put at risk, the minister said.

He ridiculed the Alliance's attitude to defence, saying it did not have one policy but two or three "depending on who you talked to". But their policies could only have one result: indecision and delay.

Mr Younger made a special appeal to "loyal" British citizens, many of them ex-servicemen, who had traditionally voted Labour all their lives.

No one with any knowledge of defence could vote for Mr Kinnock's "utterly irresponsible plans". Many would find themselves on June 11 with no option but to vote for the Conservatives for the first time in their lives. This would be a thoroughly honourable course for them to take, Mr Younger said.

Steel puts plan to let rooms to homeless

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A "rent-a-room" scheme aimed at easing the plight of the homeless, which could give householders an extra £60 per week free, was unveiled yesterday by the Alliance.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, giving a further taste of the Alliance manifesto, to be launched on Monday, said that the idea was to allow people to let up to two rooms in their homes free of income tax.

Owner-occupiers, council and private tenants, and residents of housing associations would all be allowed to take part in the scheme, which is estimated to cost £100 million over five years.

"We believe this will have a dramatic impact in tackling housing problems," Mr Steel said.

He also promised that an Alliance government would allow tax relief on home income plans, under which pensioners mortgage part of the value of their homes and receive a regular income.

Under the rental scheme, local authorities would issue and review licences to approved agencies such as voluntary bodies and estate agents. These agencies would enter into contracts with landlords and tenants, and intervene in any disputes.

The agencies would inspect rooms to make sure that they were suitable. "We will not allow Ractmanism to appear," Mr Steel said.

The Alliance believes the scheme would be a great help to the 100,000 householders who are homeless and the 1.4 million people on council house waiting lists. It says that there are at least two million rooms standing empty in private houses.

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, who was with Mr Steel at the press conference in Leeds, said the scheme would also help the unemployed.

SNP petition for more time on TV fails

The Scottish National Party failed yesterday in its challenge to the Independent Broadcasting Authority over its refusal to provide equal television air-time in the general election campaign.

The IBA and BBC have allocated five, 10-minute broadcasts each to the Conservative, Labour and Alliance parties, but only two to the SNP. The party brought a petition before Lord Prosser at the Court of Session in Edinburgh yesterday asking for an equal number of broadcasts.

Mr Hugh MacDonald, for the SNP, said the IBA had made no attempt to evaluate the Scottish "dimension". SNP candidates would be disadvantaged because of the influence television had.

Lord Prosser said he would give his reasons later in writing for refusing the petition. The SNP will not appeal.

Labour selection

MP's resignation boosts Alliance

Members of the constituency Labour party at Redcar meet tomorrow to select a new candidate for the general election.

The 60 members will choose from a shortlist of four in the wake of the resignation of Mr James Tim, the sitting Labour MP who has been in dispute with his local party for two years. His decision took officials by surprise.

Mr Tim's move has boosted the hopes of the Alliance, already high after local election successes, that the seat in traditional Labour territory is within their grasp.

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, said the Alliance had a "high possibility" of victory in the constituency.

Mr Tim, aged 64, has admitted that the dispute with his party had become "tiring" over the past 12 months and that there had been left-right clashes and personality differences which had soured the atmosphere. But he denied he had been driven out of the seat he has held since 1974.

Arguments have been going on since 1985 and at one time involved the MP refusing to recognize his general management committee, walking out of a meeting and once being told by committee members that he had eight days to stand down or the national executive committee would be asked to sanction a new election process.

Yesterday Miss Kate O'Neill, secretary of the local party, described Mr Tim's allegations about left-wing influence as "patent nonsense".

"If the NEC thought there were these kind of problems they would not have left us to select from a shortlist but would have imposed a candidate at this late stage," Miss O'Neill said.

Local party officials had a "crisis of confidence" with the MP because of his failure to attend meetings and his apparent loss of heart. But the party had been taken unawares by his decision to quit so close to the election. It only found out when the party chairman telephoned Mr Tim this week to finalize arrangements for his formal adoption meeting.

The four candidates to be considered by the committee tomorrow are Mr Richard Lewis, the local party chairman and lecturer at a local polytechnic; Mr Arthur Taylor, a local councillor and college administrator; Mr Paul Timmon, a political affairs officer with the Co-operative Society; and Marjorie Mowlem, a college administrator from South Yorkshire.

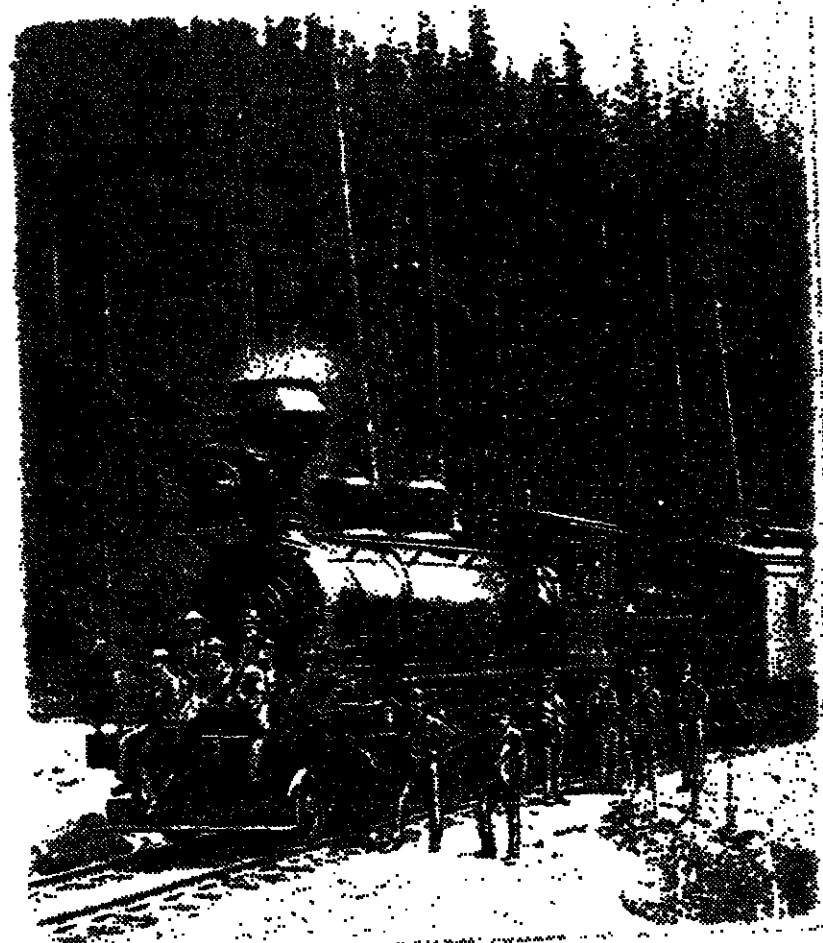
Party officials remain confident they can still retain the seat with a new candidate.

But Labour's problems have provided the Alliance campaign with increased impetus. Its candidate, Mr Glyn Nightingale, a teacher, said: "It means they are unprepared, without a tried and tested candidate and with this affair showing there is something not right in the party."

Mr Nightingale was the Alliance candidate in 1983 and was placed third with about a quarter of the vote.



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We've seen 58 Prime Ministers come and go. However surprising the election results, we've always been fully prepared.

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Through it all, we've built up a long and much-prized tradition of high-calibre investment ability.

And, big though we've grown, we still adhere to other important traditions too. Offering the personal attention so many clients still prefer. Giving individual advice upon which lasting relationships can be built.

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MERCURY ROWAN MULLENS

Inquiry begins into the wretched life of a tortured youngster who died alone and unloved

Kimberley, victim of 'scapegoating' syndrome

Girl battered and burnt while family flourished

By Michael Horsnell

Kimberley, the girl aged four who was abandoned by social workers and battered by her stepfather, was the victim of "scapegoating" — a little known syndrome which child care experts believe may now be responsible for one in four cases of child abuse.

Yesterday Mr Paul Griffiths, director of planning for the children in trouble organization, ChildLine, called for urgent training for social workers in detecting it. He said: "Social workers desperately need training in this. Targeting the child is common in many families and it is difficult to predict which child it is likely to be."

The symptoms of "scapegoating", in which parents target a particular child as the agent of their own ills for a number of reasons, were classically displayed in the case of Kimberley.

Her parents' council maisonette in south-east London was kept clean and tidy. But while her brother and sisters enjoyed good health, happiness, clean clothes, food, toys and warmth Kimberley became a Cinderella figure, deprived, tortured and locked in her room.

Frozen awareness, the fixed look common in pictures of starving African children, is an important diagnostic feature of "scapegoating" and it may have been detected by the one social worker who ever saw her.

In his case notes Mr Martin Ruddock, team manager for Greenwich social services

number 4 area, described Kimberley as "withdrawn, sallow, pasty and still".

But the alarm bell failed to ring loudly enough and she was allowed to slip through the safety net normally provided by the caring agencies. For the last two months of her life she remained unseen by them.

An internal departmental inquiry in Greenwich has ruled that disciplinary action is unwarranted.

A wider ranging investigation by an area review panel, under machinery set up by the Department of Health and

Kimberley was ostracized by her whole family, as in a pack of animals

Social Security in 1985 after the Heidi Kosedo case, who died of neglect, locked in a bedroom, will recommence now the trial is over.

An interim report has been completed after earlier hearings in private and meanwhile an undertaking has been given by Greenwich that should the panel recommend changes in working practices they will be automatically implemented.

Comment from Greenwich has been muted but one source told me: "We would argue that as far as statutory requirements are concerned we did not fail."

"This child was never subject to a care order or a supervision order, nor was she on the at-risk register. I don't

know if we are satisfied with all we did. The case load social workers have nowadays means we cannot do all we would like to do. What we do is to some extent determined by the resources available to us, which are limited."

Kimberley was born in November 1981 at St Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, Merseyside, the third child of Mrs Pauline Carlile who has had five children, including a baby born in prison while awaiting trial, by three different men.

Kimberley was the third and last child by her first husband, whose name the court has ordered not to be published to protect the two older children. Mrs Carlile gave birth to a fourth child by David Carlile from whom she is now divorced. A fifth child by Nigel Hall was born while the couple were in custody awaiting trial.

As a happy, fair-haired baby, Kimberley loved her father, a labourer and building contractor from Wallasey, who died the following year from a brain haemorrhage.

Shortly before she died Kimberley told her mother that she wished to be reunited with her father in heaven.

Her early happiness was damaged by her mother's second marriage. Mrs Carlile was regularly beaten and forced into crime. When her mother was sentenced at Liverpool Crown Court in August 1984 to six months in prison — her second conviction — for theft and deception Kimberley was to enjoy a



Kimberley's early happiness soon disappeared and she died last year weighing just 24lb.

second period of happiness.

For 14 months she and her eldest sister lived with a foster mother, Mrs Marian Whiteley, in Wirral where she pleaded local social workers with her growing self-confidence, her passion for Morris dancing and playing in a tree-house with other children.

Mrs Whiteley said: "She was a lovely, bubbly little girl. Everybody liked her. If she had been offered for adoption we would certainly have loved to let her stay. It was certainly very difficult to let her go."

Mrs Carlile, who did not recover from the death of her first husband settled in

London in 1985 with Nigel Hall, a self-employed dishwasher repairer, after her release from prison and a period in refuge for battered wives.

On October 4 she secured the return of all her children from care and the family set up home in Cambert Way, Ferrier estate, Kidbrooke. Wallasey social services warned their London colleagues that the family should be monitored.

A break in bonding between mother and child, and the arrival of a stepparent are held by experts as principal causes of "scapegoating" developing under domestic stress.

Within a fortnight Kimberley was refusing to eat and so began an inexorable pattern of defiance by her and brutal punishment from her stepfather.

As tension grew in the household Nigel Hall came to regard her first as petulant and then as evil.

A police officer involved in the case said: "Kimberley was ostracized by the whole family, as in a pack of animals. Even her brother and sisters picked on her."

Neighbours, who scarcely knew even of the little girl's existence, smashed Hall's Cortina estate car parked outside the flat when news broke of the atrocity and then broke up the maisonette.

Mrs Lilian Williams, a neighbour, said: "We were all sickened by what they did. The court should let them go and leave us to sort them out. I don't know who smashed the flat up but we are worried it may be set fire to next. I suppose people are going to say the neighbours are to blame for not watching out for what went on, but we had no idea. I never saw Kimberley."

Relations between Greenwich social services and the

family were critically inadequate.

On September 3, 1985, social workers received a message that the family was moving to the area.

Mr Ruddock wrote on October 3 offering assistance but Hall, who had no previous record of violence, called at his office to say none was needed. No further contact was made until one neighbour telephoned anonymously on March 7 to report the crying of a child from the family home.

At 5.30pm that day two social workers, Miss Marilyn Streeter and Mrs Marilyn Swinburne, called on the family but despite their persistence were prevented from seeing Kimberley by Hall who told them she was tired and in bed.

On March 10 after receiving the report of the two women Mr Ruddock went to the maisonette but found nobody in and left a letter threatening to raise the matter with the police juvenile bureau if Hall did not take the two youngest children to a doctor or clinic within two days.

The entire family then unexpectedly appeared at Mr Ruddock's office on March 12. He noticed Kimberley was withdrawn and still, but saw no bruising on her body because of her heavy clothing.

The parents agreed to meet him again on April 2 and meanwhile to have her medically examined.

The meeting was postponed by Mr Ruddock who eventually returned to the maisonette on April 14. There he was merely allowed by the aggressive Hall to take a glimpse of two children, who he was told were Kimberley and her eldest sister, by standing on tiptoe on the staircase and peering through a tiny window above the door. He could see only

the tops of the children's heads.

The interview with Hall ended without arrangement for further contact and Mr Ruddock made no further effort to see the family or ask members of his staff to see them. Kimberley, who died weighing only 24lb, was by then only two months away from her death.

Mr Ruddock told the court he had no powers to gain entry.

The Department of Health and Social Security says that a social worker who is refused access may apply to a magistrate for a place of safety order or call the police who in an emergency have a right of entry to search a house even without a warrant.

If that action had been taken Kimberley might not have joined the list of children battered to death.



Pauline Carlile has five children by three different men.

Official measures fail to stamp out cruelty

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children estimates that each week three or four children die from abuse.

Yet in spite of a number of lengthy inquiries in the past 15 years into cases, and a host of official measures designed to protect victims, cases such as Kimberley, still occur.

It was the death of Maria Colwell, aged seven, in 1973 which led the Department of Health and Social Security to instigate several procedures aimed at avoiding similar harrowing cases.

Maria, who was subject to a supervision order, was beaten to death by her stepfather. As a child she was fostered but her mother successfully applied for Maria to return to her and her stepfather.

Fourteen months later, although she was still under local care supervision, she died of multiple injuries received at the hands of her stepfather.



Kimberley with Nigel Hall who came to regard her as evil.

System 'let the child down'

The Social Services Inspectorate, the Government's watchdog agency, criticized the way that Nigel Hall, who was not Kimberley's legal stepfather, was allowed to prevent social workers from seeing her.

The inspectorate is considering a need for change in social work practice to ensure that this cannot happen again.

Invested with power to investigate local authority services, it has informed Greenwich council that "this case shows up the position of adults not related to children in a child abuse investigation. In a child abuse investigation, investigations should be conducted with the child's legal duties with the child's parents, and other members of the household should not act as spokespersons for families under investigation".

A 1980 government inquiry recommended that "a repeated failure to gain access

A committee of inquiry recommended that a second opinion of an independent social worker should be available when a child was returned home.

The DHSS set up a child register where cases of child abuse were held by local authorities and new laws to protect children were introduced.

In 1981 the DHSS produced a list of guidelines on how agencies should co-ordinate information, how the medical and nursing profession could recognize and react to child abuse, and the need for more information for all professionals.

But four years later child abuse again hit the headlines.

Tyra Henry, aged 21 months, was killed by her natural father, Andrew Neil, who was jailed for life had two years earlier been convicted, and then cleared of blinding her brother, Tyrone, aged four.

Tyra had been placed on an at-risk list but in August 1984, the child, barely alive was dumped at Guy's Hospital, with a fractured skull, bruises and bites.

Jasmine Beckford, aged four, was battered to death by her father in July 1984. Although she was under a supervision order she weighed only 23lb when she died. Eighteen months after she was born her sister, Louise, was taken to hospital with a broken arm and damage to her right eye and Jasmine was admitted with a broken leg three days later.

The children were taken into care but returned home in March 1982 and taken off the child abuse register after a case conference.

The inquiry panel chaired by Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, recommended that the DHSS should be sent a full report whenever a child in care died, that there should be an independent review of the NSPCC's links with statutory services so that the society was always present at case conferences.

It also recommended that if abused children were reunited with their parents, those under five should be taken monthly to child health clinics for checks.

In September 1985 the NSPCC instigated an inquiry into the death of Heidi Kosedo who starved to death in a locked bedroom.

Social workers visited her home five times before, the police called but accepted explanations that Heidi was with relatives. Three caring agencies allowed the case to slip through their net.

Children's societies yesterday called for tighter measures governing child abuse.

The NSPCC suggested a national system for collecting information on child abuse, tighter instructions over reporting cases and better training for social workers.

They are investigating is anonymous or not."

Mr Martin Manby, director of social services for Greenwich, said: "Looking back on the case I recognize that the council could have taken different actions that might have changed the course of events."

"We had a legal duty to investigate. We did that promptly, but ultimately unsuccessfully. Kimberley died and had been bruised for some time before her death."

Social service procedures were apparently followed during Kimberley's last months but the system let her down because she had been previously in voluntary care.

Local authorities must ensure the continued welfare of children discharged to parents from compulsory care, but codes of practice do not specify follow-up duties after release from voluntary care.

THE ISSUE THAT WON'T GO AWAY

All teachers object to the removal of negotiating rights with their local authority employers.

Education Secretary Kenneth Baker says he will talk about new negotiating machinery "later this year". The need is much more urgent: those talks should have begun weeks ago.

We call upon Mr Baker to name a date now for starting consultations with all the teachers' unions.

This advertisement has been placed by the 123000 strong Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association. AMMA members are not on strike: they have chosen this method of making their protest instead.

By rejecting industrial action AMMA members are standing by the country's children. Please stand by us in our campaign for the right to negotiate.



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THIS WON'T HURT A BIT.

Mentadent P is the only toothpaste clinically proven to fight plaque, tartar and tooth-decay.

The kind of big bold statement one is perhaps used to reading in advertisements.

Typically, of course, the research cited is left as a grey area, and not a clue is given as to how the proof was arrived at.

But this time, no smokescreen. The grey area you can read for yourself. (And that has to be a healthy development.)

OBJECTIVES

In 1982, a team of top dental investigators began their mission: they knew Mentadent P's combination of Citraden and Fluoride was unique, but could it fight tartar, plaque and tooth-decay?

Other toothpastes have tackled these adversaries singularly. Some even claimed success against two at once.

Only Mentadent P had been designed to fight all three.

But could the team prove it?

METHODS

They chose Lanarkshire. Three thousand children were gleaned from the banks of the Clyde to take part in tests that were to last three whole years.

Under the close scrutiny of an independent authority and according to the recommendations of the Federation Dentaire Internationale the trials began.

After a preliminary dental examination the 3000 participants were apportioned to six groups. Three using ordinary toothpastes (each with different concentrations of Fluoride), and the other three the same compounds but with 0.5% Zinc Citrate (Citraden) added.

They used the compounds not in the laboratory but every day in their own homes.

One could not wish for a more comprehensive trial. And sure enough, three years later the proof was conclusive.

RESULTS

1. Plaque. The children's teeth had approximately 30% less plaque growing back after brushing with the Citraden toothpaste than with the ordinary formulations. A good result. Plaque is the main cause of gum disease.

2. Tooth decay. Fluoride has already proven in previous tests to strengthen enamel against decay—and even to rebuild the early stages of tooth-decay by a process of re-mineralization.

But as Mentadent P contains Fluoride as well as Citraden, it's worth just reporting that our results have proved it again.

3. Tartar. It was found that tartar (the calcification of plaque), was significantly reduced on the teeth of the Citraden groups, compared to the non-Citraden groups.

What does this mean? Simply that Mentadent P with Citraden slows down the regrowth of plaque, inhibits tartar, and allows the Fluoride to continue fighting tooth-decay.

SOME SURPRISES

But then some other interesting things were discovered. It was found that the more frequently you brush your teeth, the lower the prevalence of tartar.

This is hardly astonishing in itself, we know.

But it was noticed that the degree of improvement was not as great as that between using a Citraden and a non-Citraden toothpaste.

And what this boils down to is that one brushing with Mentadent P is more effective against tartar than two brushings with the non-Citraden toothpaste.

One final thing has emerged.

Plaque forms in two main areas. In between the teeth, and most importantly at the gum margins. Both hard to get at.

But because of the way Citraden grabs onto plaque in order to encapsulate it, the active ingredients in Mentadent P get to these problem zones—and stay there long after you've finished brushing.

Indeed, the existing plaque acts as a reservoir, holding onto over a third of the Citraden, so that it can work together with your saliva, thus adding to your body's own defence system.

QUICK CHANGE

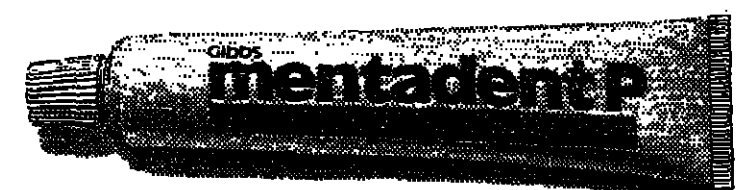
At the end of the trials, we tried one more little test, the results of which made us very pleased.

After three years continuous use of the non-Citraden toothpaste, just two days use of Mentadent P with Citraden reduced plaque at the gum margins significantly. And that can only mean this.

Whatever toothpaste you have been using, it's never too late to start brushing with Mentadent P to get the full benefit of healthy teeth and gums.

CONCLUSION

Mentadent P with both Citraden and Fluoride is the only toothpaste clinically proven to fight all three: plaque, tartar, and tooth-decay.



There's more to be said for it than any other toothpaste.

WORLD SUMMARY

100 killed as fire razes town

Peking — Huge fireballs lashed by winds of up to 100mph levelled the small town of Tujiang in Heilongjiang province and killed more than 100 of its inhabitants in just 15 minutes. China's official press reported yesterday (Robert Greaves writes).

The biggest forest fire in the People's Republic since 1949 continued to rage largely unchecked in the north-eastern province of Heilongjiang eight days after it began.

Stories of people sending food and clothing to the stricken area at China's extreme northern tip have figured prominently in the nightly news on China's state-run television. Chinese sources yesterday said that 172 people have so far died, but reporters from Hong Kong put the toll at 191. The fire has destroyed 12,000 homes.

Aids curb dropped Blockade raised

Brussels — West Germany yesterday climbed down over introducing frontier checks to screen Aids carriers after the EEC said such controls were ineffective and contrary to EEC practice (Richard Owen writes).

Frau Rita Süssmuth, the West German Health Minister, who opposed the measure from the start, told EEC health ministers that there was no question of Bonn restricting the movement of suspected or actual Aids victims. The Interior Ministry had said border officials could refuse entry to Aids carriers.

Child hurt in hijack

Warsaw (AFP) — Police stormed a hijacked airport shuttle bus that had been held for several hours at Warsaw's domestic airport by an armed man, described as mentally deranged. A child, aged 10, was injured during the attack.

The man, said to be armed with hand grenades, was holding three passengers when more than 50 police entered the bus through the front and back doors on Thursday. An explosion was heard during the storming of the bus. An ambulance then left with at least one passenger on board.

The man had earlier demanded that a plane be provided for him with the pilot who took the Pope from Cracow to Rome in June 1983.

Siege in 'Black hole' to go

The Hague (Reuters) — Surinamese guerrillas have surrounded 150 government troops in the rebel-dominated east of the former Dutch colony, according to ex-President Henk Chin A Sen, who lives in exile in the Netherlands and acts as spokesman for the rebels.

He claimed here yesterday that the soldiers, cut off from reinforcements after roads and bridges were blown up, were pinned down a week ago near an airstrip.

Party for 50,000

Lilongwe — President Banda of Malawi, right, whose exact birth date is unknown, invited 50,000 people to his birthday party in Blantyre this week (Reuters reports).

The celebrations began with an hour-long military parade at Kamuzu Stadium and ended with a lavish reception, lasting until sunset, at the President's hilltop Sanjika palace.

Genoa chemical blaze

Rome (Reuters) — Two people were badly burnt and three workers were missing yesterday after an explosion in a chemicals storage tank started a big fire in the north-western port city of Genoa.

The explosion had ignited a fire in two nearby tanks containing 5,000 cubic meters of methyl alcohol at a firm storing industrial chemicals, solvents and resin products, but government officials said there was no danger of any toxic leakage.

The blaze was under control, but it was feared that at least three men were trapped in underground tunnels connecting the storage tanks. The explosion happened during a chemicals transfer operation early yesterday morning. The Genoa-Ventimiglia railway line and motorway were closed as a precaution and 60 families and children at a nearby school were evacuated.

America tunes in as a gripping drama unfolds

Congressional hearings sometimes seem tailor-made for television. It is the ideal medium for the eloquent statement, the measured display of righteous indignation, the cut and thrust of cross-examination, with close-ups of the anguished witnesses, simplified summaries from the commentators and instant replays of the more damning testimony.

Perhaps Americans, long fed on Perry Mason and other courtroom dramas, instinctively respond to something as bizarre, conspiratorial and unpredictable as the Iran-Contra hearings.

Perhaps only on the screen can all the emotions — regret, pride, patriotism, anger and loyalty — be given full play. In any case, far from being the yawning bore with a sense of déjà vu that most expected, the Iran-Contra hearings are gradually gripping the nation anew.

As pure entertainment, they are rather slow. But the committee

staging the show have done their best to liven things up: the counsels set the scene, asking questions that had no purpose except to tell US viewers, who may have switched on late in the scandal, the plot so far.

Senators and congressmen, despite the urgent electoral need to make a splash and ask those vital

Washington View

By Michael Binyon

questions the script traditionally decrees should break the witness into cathartic confession, have managed to restrain their oratory to 10 minutes.

And the witnesses have been superb. Major-General Richard Secord, the man in the shadows until now, was masterfully in control — cool, sharp, unflinching, proud of his record, his commitment, his service to his country. He

gave as good as he got straight answers in plain English. Every inch the Air Force officer still, he was formidable in his stately authority: the very man to organize a feckless bunch of mercenaries perhaps, and certainly not a person to cross on a dark night in Nicaragua.

Mr Robert McFarlane was the very contrast the drama needed: a sad, anguished, broken man, struggling for his honour, his reputation, his president. His face was grim, his mouth turned down, his eyes watery. Only the flat monotone, the crisp "yes" responses, were left from his action days as a marine.

The viewers' sympathies reached out immediately to the repentant conspirator, the martyr shouldering entire responsibility, the would-be suicide.

Mr McFarlane was, in his words, pushed "pretty close to the edge" when mocked for refusing to accept

specific blame while hiding behind generalized responsibility.

The most moving exchange came at the end of his testimony when Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House special committee, articulated the frustrations that have bedevilled relations between Congress and Reagan's White House.

"If the National Security adviser of the President of the United States and other high officials do not provide complete and accurate answers to the Congress, what can we do? Must we regard every claim of executive privilege and every statement of explanation with scepticism?" Mr McFarlane could not alone take the blame; the President was ultimately responsible.

In a deep, melancholy voice Mr McFarlane responded, after a long pause: "There is no real rebuttal to what you say."

However, there were moments of high force to lighten it all: the finding of the Sultan's missing

millions, traced to a rich Swiss executive who found himself 100 million (about £1 million) short when of all the mundane errors in account numbers got stuck in a transmission. Mr McFarlane's description of his chaotic encounters with the "hardcore moron" Mr Manucher Ghorbanifar, the greasy Iranian arms dealer, the midnight White House tour for the three doubting Iranians, the thrusting of envelopes stuffed with cash through car windows as mystery couriers cruised past the White House at night, the code names for the main players, Steelhammer for Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, Sparkplug for Adolfo Calero, the Contra leader, and T.C. for Mr Robert Owen, the courier.

Behind the make-believe, however, there lurks the political scandal. Slowly, relentlessly the dripping evidence is lapping at the White House and around the feet of the President himself.

Reagan denies a 'mortal wound' from Contra scandal

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan yesterday denied that he had been "mortally wounded" by the Iran-Contra affair, and said he saw nothing wrong in other countries and individual Americans helping the Nicaraguan Contras.

In an interview with American newspaper editors, he said Americans did not "seem to be unhappy about what we've been doing here".

He insisted again that he did not know anything about the diversion of funds from the Iran arms sales. But he said there was "no question about my being informed" of efforts to help the Contras.

"I was very definitely involved in the decisions about support to the freedom fighters," he said.

Asked whether he had been damaged by the Iran-Contra affair, he recalled a Scottish ballad, saying: "Yes, I've been wounded. I'll lie me down and rest a bit and then I'll fight again."

But he insisted that, in his travels around the country, "I haven't seen any evidence that I've been mortally wounded."

He said his overall popularity rating remained at 53 per cent. That was the same standing that President Eisenhower enjoyed in his sixth year of the Presidency.

Mr Reagan admitted that he had some trouble remembering a reported ransom payment to secure the release of US hostages in Lebanon.

Mr Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, testified this week that the President had approved \$2 million (£1.25 million) in bribes and ransom.

Mr Reagan said he did not recall anything in the line of ransom, although money could have been used to pay people and senior individuals who could mount a rescue operation.

He also stoutly defended the acceptance of money for the Contras from third countries.

"I don't see anything wrong with other countries that share our feeling about democracy... coming to the aid of these freedom fighters. I see nothing wrong also of the joining in by volunteer groups and individuals — citizens here in our country — helping out in that cause."

Much of the congressional hearings has been taken up with arguments over whether Mr Reagan actually solicited aid from Saudi Arabia for the Contras.

The White House had first denied that he had discussed the issue with King Fahd, then said that it was the King that brought it up, and then said in any case such solicitation was not illegal even under the congressional ban on US aid to the Contras.

Mr Reagan repeated his view that the Bowland Amendment never prohibited seeking aid from other countries.

Malta's leader moves to avert docks trouble

From Austin Sammut, Valletta

Dr Eddie Fenech Adami, Malta's new Nationalist Prime Minister, yesterday tried to avert a recurrence of industrial trouble by Labour supporters in the dry docks, the country's biggest employer.

He had talks with Mr Sammy Meilaq, chairman of the Dry Docks Council, who, along with most of the council and the majority of workers, openly supports the opposition Malta Labour Party, and sought an assurance that the affairs of the dockyard would be put first.

Industrial relations in the

dry docks have always been a problem for the Nationalists. The last seven months of the Nationalist Government in 1971 were marked by an all-out strike there, which was immediately called off when Labour was elected to power.

Meanwhile, the condition of Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, the leader of the Opposition, is stable and satisfactory two days after he suffered a heart attack.

His personal physician, Professor Angelo Psaila, said that Dr Mifsud Bonnici, aged 53, required a long period of rest.

Sakharov greets Chirac



M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, shaking hands with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet dissident scientist, during a visit to the Academy of Sciences in Moscow yesterday.

M Chirac later met Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, for talks during a low-key visit overshadowed by differences over human rights, nuclear disarmament and the bizarre complexities of the Ariane rocket spying affair (Christopher Walker writes).

M Chirac said last night that his talks with Mr Gorbachev had cleared up some "misunderstandings" which have strained ties between Moscow and Paris, but reported no progress on narrowing the divide between the two countries on disarmament.

Botha expels third reporter

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Another foreign journalist in South Africa was given his marching orders yesterday as the British Ambassador to Pretoria, Sir Patrick Moberly, urged the Government to reconsider its earlier decision not to renew the work permits of the BBC and ITN television correspondents.

The latest victim of President Botha's crackdown on foreign journalists, which it is feared may presage a general tightening of the already

severe curbs on the press, is Steve Mufson, an American working for *Business Week* and *Elsevier*, a Dutch magazine.

Mr Mufson's work permit expired on March 4 and he had been waiting since to hear whether it would be renewed. "I received a letter on May 5 telling me the application had been turned down," he said yesterday.

As in the case of Michael Buerk of the BBC and Peter

Sharp of ITN, Mr Mufson was given no reason for the Government's decision. He said he had asked for a few days' grace to help clear up his affairs in South Africa, but expected he would have to leave by early next week.

Sir Patrick met Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, for about 30 minutes. In Cape Town yesterday to request the Government to rescind its decision to expel Mr Buerk and Mr Sharp.

Guerrillas abduct 7 from farm

From Jan Raath, Harare

Six white missionary workers and a girl aged 18 months have been abducted from the heavily defended Beira corridor inside central Mozambique by the guerrilla organization fighting the Government of President Chissano, a church spokesman confirmed here yesterday.

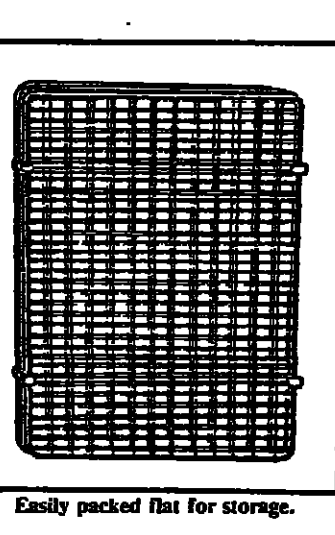
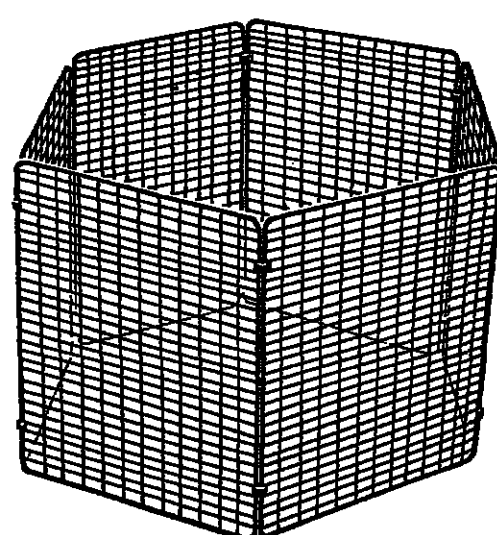
The seven, including an American and an Australian, were taken in an apparently bloodless incident from a farm 60 miles east of the Zimbabwe border near the railway centre of Gondola on Wednesday night.

The abductions show new tactics used by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrilla movement. It is the first time abductions have taken place in Mozambique's central provinces, and also for the first time involves Australian, American and Zimbabwean nationals — the latter being in a particularly sensitive position as their Government is directly at war with the MNR.

Those abducted were identified as Miss Sandra Bryan, aged 27, a Texan nurse who had been at the farm for four days; Mr Roy Perkins, aged 35, an Australian, who ran the farm with his Zimbabwean wife, Patricia, aged 32; Miss Joan Goodman, a Zimbabwean nurse in her late forties who helped at the farm's clinic two weeks in each month; and Mr Philip Cooper, aged 37, his wife, Victoria, in her early thirties, and their baby, Abigail.

The Coopers, Zimbabweans doing missionary work near Harare, were visiting the farm.

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Barbie's withdrawal from court

Pressure for return by force

From Michael McCarthy, Lyons

Klaus Barbie may yet be compelled to appear in person at his trial for crimes against humanity, the judge hinted yesterday, after prosecution lawyers made a series of angry but vain demands for him to be brought by force to the court.

The 73-year-old former Gestapo officer turned his back on the proceedings and retired to his prison cell on Tuesday, the second day of the trial, leaving the case to proceed without him and it had seemed the issue of his non-appearance was closed.

But it surfaced again in impassioned form yesterday when several barristers representing Jewish members of the French Resistance reminded the judge of his power to have Barbie forced to attend and urged him to exercise it.

It would appear that a groundswell of opinion is building up among prosecuting counsel that, although it would be contrary to all French legal tradition, force should indeed be used.

Both the Public Prosecutor, M Pierre Truche, who opposed the demand yesterday, and the judge, M Andre Cerdini, who rejected it, seemed to acknowledge this in their comments left the

door open for further attempts to have the so-called "Butcher of Lyons" dragged back to the city's Palais de Justice.

M Truche said French law could in no way force Barbie to speak and he did not want to give him the pleasure of appearing a martyr. But he

added: "Perhaps one day we will need to have Barbie brought for a silent confrontation with his victims."

M Cerdini, after a half-hour adjournment to consider the position, said Barbie's presence did not seem indispensable to him "in the present circumstances, at least".

The demands for Barbie's return, which were raised as soon as the court bailiff had returned from the prison with formal notification of the German's refusal to appear, verged on the furious and underlined the turbulent emotions always just under the surface in this case.

Maitre Charles Korman, representing the International League Against Racism, said:

"We are here to judge horror in its extreme, and there is a truth we must seek, a human truth, which is to see if the torturer keeps the same cynical attitude he had when he tortured. We want to see whether there is the smallest bit of regret or remorse. It is important for us all to find out if the torturer, confronted with reality, is able to take it upon himself."

He added: "The question of whether Barbie is in the dock or not should not be left to Barbie, but to justice. Let it not be said that the hands that hold the reins of justice have trembled and hesitated."

Maitre Alain Jakubowicz recalled the case of Adolf Eichmann, "the boss of the Final Solution, and Barbie's leader", as he called him, kidnapped from Argentina and forced to stand trial in Israel. "Eichmann had courage enough to appear before the judges. If Eichmann could, why cannot Barbie?" he said.

Barbie's counsel, Maitre Jacques Vergès, shouting and waving his robes, cried: "You speak of Eichmann but I remind you we are in France! To bring Barbie to court by force would be a 'lynching' and unworthy. They are trying to throw away France's most liberal traditions."

Ref. No. 10000

Rebellion in Fiji: Coup council meets amid tougher military profile

Gloves off as Rabuka seizes newspapers

From Stephen Taylor
Suva

Fiji's new military administration took the gloves off yesterday as the leader of Thursday's coup, Lieutenant-Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, seized newspaper offices in Suva and troops were seen on the streets in numbers for the first time.

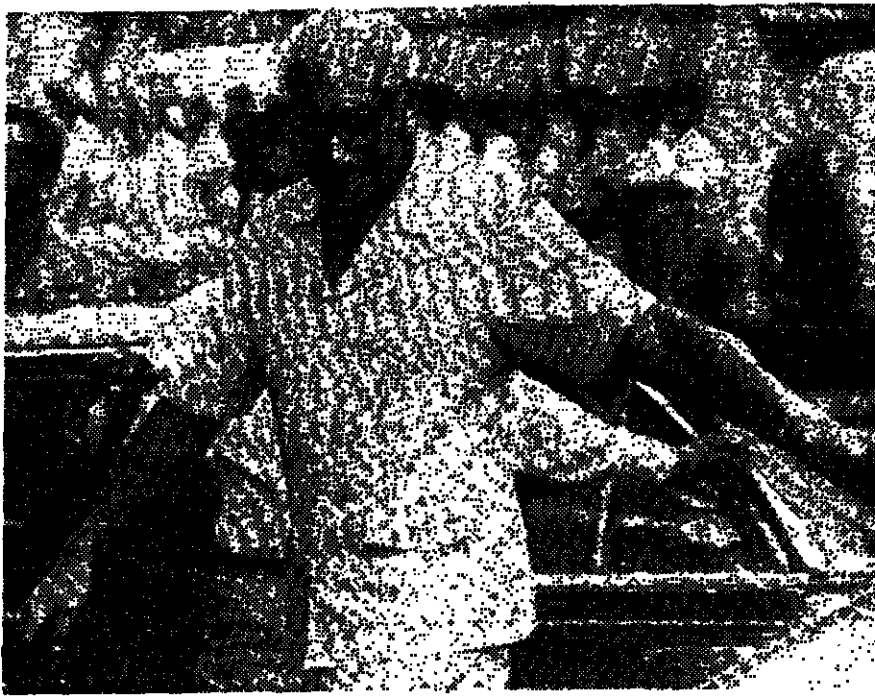
The tough military profile reflected a failure by the new regime in its efforts to gain some kind of constitutional legitimacy, and may point to emerging differences within the Royal Fiji Military Forces.

Colonel Rabuka spent some time at Government House, the residence of Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, the Governor-General, who on Thursday denounced the Army's seizure of power and tried to reassure the constitutional authority of the Queen, who is also Queen of Fiji.

It was clear from a statement to reporters yesterday that Colonel Rabuka had been unable to reconcile the Governor-General into accepting the Council of Ministers which was appointed on Thursday and which held its first meeting at the Government offices yesterday.

Colonel Rabuka said in a prepared statement, on which he would not answer questions, that the Council was "in complete control of Government", and that reports from all parts of the country indicated calm and an acceptance of the takeover.

The Governor-General remained closeted in his official



Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the former Fijian Prime Minister, in Suva yesterday for the first meeting of the military regime's Council of Ministers. Brigadier Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, right, commander of Fiji's defence forces — who was in Australia when the coup took place — talking to reporters in Canberra after meeting the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke.

residence, but reporters calling at the gate were told he was not receiving visitors. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the former Prime Minister, was also maintaining his silence.

Ratu Mara, who was defeated by Dr Bavadra's coalition of parties in the April election, has accepted a position on Colonel Rabuka's Council of Ministers, giving rise to speculation that he was an active supporter of the coup, if not actually one of its organizers.

However, members of an

Australian parliamentary delegation, who were attending a conference in Fiji chaired by Ratu Mara when the coup was announced, said he had been visibly shaken by the news.

Independent analysts were more critical of the role played by Ratu Mara, who ruled Fiji for 17 years continuously after independence from Britain.

One Western source said that the coup might have been thwarted if Ratu Mara had publicly supported the Governor-General in his call for a

return to constitutional legitimacy. Both men are influential figures.

After a first day of bewildering normality, yesterday's shutdown of the press served notice that this was indeed a coup in earnest. Editors and publishers of the two daily newspapers, *The Fiji Times* and *The Fiji Sun*, were called to the Information Department and told that publication was to cease until further notice.

Later last night, while journalists were still at their

desks, armed soldiers entered the offices and ordered the staff to leave. Foreign correspondents using the newspapers as a base were also ordered out.

Earlier, in what appeared to be a calculated show of force, lorry-loads of soldiers arrived outside the Government offices and Parliament, where a crowd gathered for most of the day to watch the comings and goings of the new leaders, and wait for news. The soldiers paraded briefly around the buildings before returning to barracks.

Lange forecasts a coalition

From Russell Hill, Wellington

An interim coalition government representing the two main political parties in Fiji is seen by Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, as the most likely outcome of negotiations between the Governor-General, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, and the initiators of Thursday's military coup.

But Mr Lange reaffirmed his view that the Governor-General was the lawful authority in Fiji, having assumed executive powers after Thursday's military takeover led by Lieutenant-Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka.

Mr Lange made it clear that New Zealand would not recognize an interim government unless it had the endorsement

of the Governor-General, as the Queen's representative in Fiji.

He said he expected a compromise settlement to be reached, the Government of Dr Timoci Bavadra having clearly "died" at the time of the coup.

Mr Lange said the Governor-General had made "an impeccable statement of the constitutional position" in assuming executive powers on Thursday after all 28 government MPs, including Dr Bavadra, had been detained by the rebels.

But he said last night that he had had no contact with the Governor-General since the coup and had not interpreted

his statement as a request for military intervention by New Zealand.

Mr Lange said there was no evidence "explicitly" linking the former Fiji Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, to Thursday's coup. However, it was clear that the instigators of the coup had sought Ratu Mara's support, which he had willingly provided.

Ratu Mara's continued silence since last month's elections in Fiji had also allowed planning for the coup to proceed, said Mr Lange.

"I believe a word three or four weeks ago from Ratu Mara in support of the constitutional process would have averted all this," he said.

San Salvador still in ruins despite huge foreign aid

From Christopher Thomas, San Salvador

San Salvador is a city of mountainous rubble and tottering buildings, of hungry street hawkers, homeless beggars, broken roads and swirling dust.

A massive earthquake last October wrecked much of the city centre and some of the poorer suburbs, leaving 300,000 people homeless. Seven months later the clean-up operation is under way in a haphazard mess and has hardly begun, despite donations of tens of millions of dollars.

Efforts to remove the debris are a bad joke. Atop tall, broken buildings men with hammers carry out demolition work a brick at a time while shoppers stand and stare, shaking their heads in wonderment and mockery.

Workers with shovels and wheelbarrows swarm over great mounds of rubble, hauling it in tiny loads onto the back of small lorries. A bulldozer with a broken blade stands in the road; other than that there is not a piece of machinery in sight.

The US Congress has held up some relief money because large amounts of donations were sitting uselessly in the bank, exposed to the danger of some of it finding its way into the wrong pockets.

The National Assembly building is unsafe and unoccupied. Legislators meet in an underground car park, their blue-topped desks lined up alongside new Toyotas and aged Chevrolets. This humiliation is deeply felt; govern-

ments are embarrassed to let visitors see the working conditions of their parliamentarians.

The presidential palace, a huge whitewashed structure in the suburbs, was also shaken but President Duarte has not been driven from his office. His working day, however, is accompanied by an endless, rhythmic hammering.

Some of the court buildings were shattered by the earthquake; judges and prosecutors are still working from tents. The judicial system was al-

ways discredited because it is riddled with political patronage, and now it is hardly a system at all.

The earthquake, which killed 1,500, has served to emphasize with even harsher clarity the rich-poor divisions of this city. Tin shacks and canvas shelters have appeared on the streets of the poor districts, Calcutta-style, with wood fires for cooking, the street for a toilet, the occasional standpipe for water.

Women with large plastic jugs queue at each tap, with its miserable dribbling flow. Pigs

roll in the dust, children play alongside open sewers that reek in the heat, drunken men lurch from shack to shack, and one thing is beyond doubt: nobody in these dreadful places has seen a penny of earthquake relief money, nor indeed any kind of foreign assistance.

In seven years the US has given El Salvador, a country of five million people, more than \$2 billion. Aid is currently running at \$2 million a day. Much of it has gone to the war effort. Most of the rest goes to supporting job-providing businesses owned by the middle classes. America pays for almost all public services, even the birth-control clinics.

Smart suburbs like San Benito and Escalona, by virtue of American aid, are leafy havens where there are nice restaurants and parks, where well-scrubbed children go off to school in minivans. Extreme class division, the age-old curse of El Salvador, is alive and well.

There was always ample evidence of big money in El Salvador, despite the country's penury. New cars are commonplace. A score of shops in the city centre, and many more in the smart suburbs, sell stereos, washing machines, imported furniture and all manner of electronic razamatazz.

Nobody with money need go without. Anybody without money hangs on to the edge of starvation, just as they always did.

Man held for murder of British tourist

Perth (Reuters) — Australian police have charged a 23-year-old man with the murder of a British tourist, Miss Susan Frost, aged 23, whose body was found on Monday in a supermarket car park in Albany, south of Perth, with 21 stab wounds to the chest. She had been sexually assaulted.

The man, whose name will not be released until he appears in court in Albany today, was arrested on Thursday on a highway leading east out of Western Australia.

He was also charged with the sexual assault of a 32-year-old woman in Albany 10 days ago.

Must leave

Los Angeles (AP) — A judge has ruled that Nigel Starkey, aged 31, a former English policeman who became a Manhattan Beach police officer, must leave the country or spend a year in jail for forcing a female prisoner to have sex with him.

Lady banned

Peking (Reuters) — D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* has become a casualty of a Chinese government drive to stamp out literature and journalism which deal frankly with sex, because it "can corrupt the minds of young people and goes against Chinese traditions".

Wanted man

Canberra (Reuters) — Australia's most wanted man, Robert "Aussie Bob" Trimble, was reported to have died in northern Spain, the Australian Government said.

Golden hope

Minamikoma-gun, (AFP) — A hunter has killed a stag with gold-flecked teeth near this eastern Japanese town, rekindling local belief in old legends that there is gold in Japan's southern Alps, the *Mainichi* newspaper reported.

Wax clue

Moscow (Reuters) — Professor Viktor Spitsin, a specialist in biological sciences, claims to have established that the type of wax found in people's ears can help determine their racial origin, according to Tass.

ELECTION
87

EXCLUSIVE

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SATURDAY

A weekly guide
to leisure, entertainments
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Revolution in the fens

Jack Lang rides a bicycle. Of course: how else would a respectable inventor ferry himself and his purchases around a city like Cambridge? But Dr Lang is a man working at the frontiers of modern scientific knowledge and, therefore, his bicycle is a hi-tech one.

It does not go particularly fast; it is not lightweight or easier to pedal; but it is made of a special substance. Lang says something about carbon fibres and speaks with an off-hand authority which brooks no further inquiry. Instead he scratches his nose and peers at the machine through thick pebble-glass spectacles in a suitably scientific manner, before setting off for lunch in what he describes as a local hostelry.

There is something delightfully, almost wilfully, anachronistic about Lang. It is not just his appearance, as he cycles, wild-haired, in a bow tie and flapping Harris Tweed jacket, across the windy reaches of Midsummer Common. It is not just the arch vocabulary with which he invites you to take a pew or excuses the smoking of his tiny rosewood pipe as an act of fumigation. It is not even the quotations from Gilbert and Sullivan which slip, unacknowledged, into his conversation.

It is that, at the age of 39, this science graduate is already a grand old man in the world of computer development which is, in the argot of the millionaire boffins themselves, now in its fourth generation in Cambridge.

Generations pass quickly in computing. Cavendish begat CAD-Lab and CAD-Lab begat Acorn and Acorn begat Perihelion. The result is a phenomenon which creates in Cambridge a new computer company every week and which has turned the area into what one City banker has described as the fastest growing region in the country.

According to the county council, there are now more than 3,000 computer-related businesses within a few miles of what was once a quiet academic centre. The accompanying growing pains have been considerable. The city is surrounded by motorways and trunk roads. Its medieval centre is choked with traffic and with the extra influx of tourists the new roads have brought. House

**Pioneer work by
computer boffins
at Cambridge has
spawned a local
micro-chip
industry which has
drastically changed
the city's character,
says Paul Valley**

prices have risen dramatically with the injection of the new technological middle class — the cheapest house in Cambridge now costs more than £40,000. Familiar old buildings and skylines are disappearing in property redevelopments to house the additional shops and services which the new industry has attracted.

Lang, like many a scientist before him, stands back and gazes with puzzlement on the monster he has helped to create. Recently it has been announced that GEC, the electronics giant, is to open a lab with 600 scientists in the city. "There were only 20 companies when I began," he says. "In those days you knew everybody. You met them in the Baron of Beef every Friday night. Even when it developed it was like a new cottage industry, but now the big companies are moving in. The danger is that soon the only way to live in Cambridge will be to work for a large company on a large salary."

Not that Lang has much to worry about on that score. Last year, after professional disagreements with his fellow founder, Professor John Frowes Williams, he sold his share in Topexpro, which they had built into one of the country's leading scientific and software consultancies. He was "very nearly a millionaire at one point, though it was all tied up", and fixed on the idea of retiring. He bought Midsummer House, on the banks of the river, and decided to turn it into a restaurant. "I wanted somewhere nice to eat, the kind of place where I would have liked to come once a month if I had been a hi-techie."

But "it is a mistake to

transform your fantasies into reality", he continues. "Running a restaurant is not very sensible. So far it has cost £300,000 and it is still running at a loss." For all that the doctor is in buoyant mood. At the door, above the sign which informs us that Jack Lang is licensed to purvey fine liquors, there is a new, as yet only typewritten, notice bearing the words "Perihelion Ltd."

Notwithstanding the unhappy nature of his earlier business ventures, the challenge of computing has reasserted itself. Perihelion, he announces with the same enthusiasm he must have displayed as an undergraduate hacker, has developed a new mass-market machine. "It is better by a factor of 10 than anything else in the present market," he says, and reels off its virtues in a litany of impenetrable computerese. The fourth generation, it seems, is about to spring fullgrown from the Cambridge womb.

Up at the Cambridge Science Park a new breed of men is working on something similar. Yet the feel of things there could not be more different from the tranquillity of Lang's mellow stone building. There, in a landscape of glass and discreetly sheened concrete, young men with neat haircuts work assiduously in offices where modern office equipment has established a new order. By the large windows of their prefabricated buildings they sit in slightly overheated rooms, hard at work in their striped shirt sleeves and firmly knotted woollen ties.

**'Familiar old
buildings and
skylines are
disappearing in
redevelopments'**

"They are not 'Cambridge people', a local solicitor says. "They are harder, more aggressive, less technically orientated and less rooted in the traditional values of the area. But they understand marketing, they know what running a business is all about."

Business acumen was not the strong point of the earlier breed of inventors, according to Paul Auton, managing director of Cambridge Consultants. One of the first companies to spin off from the university in what came to be known as the Cambridge Phenomenon, it was founded by a newly-graduated group of scientists and engineers who ensured its great technical success but whose handling of finances was described by the consultants Segal, Quince Wicksteed as "a near disaster".

The firm, like so many others, was taken over by a big American company, Arthur D. Little, the Boston R&D consultancy, later made Dr Auton, who had been with Marconi and had experience of working in a large company, the chief executive. Today CCL is one of Britain's leading research and development contractors on the physical sciences.

"The company has grown steadily ever since," Auton says. "Today we employ 220 people and have a turnover of £8 million. We've spun off several manufacturing companies and started our own venture capital company."

The ethos of the new approach has seeped deeply into the fabric of Cambridge life. It has moved through the first and then the second and then the third courtyards of St John's College, over its Bridge of Sighs and along the cloisters into the venerable office of the bursar.

There Dr Christopher Johnson, once a nuclear physicist but now the keeper of the college purse, has technical manuals and other paraphernalia of computerized business management piled upon an antique dresser. He peers over his half-moon spectacles at a document containing information about a tract of land the college bought in 1533. For centuries it was poor-quality agricultural land, used mainly for grazing. But this year an Innovation Centre is to open there, the first phase of a 17-acre Innovation Park.

The Fellows of St John's speak unashamedly of the



Dr Jack Lang, hi-tech cyclist, restaurateur, computer research scientist and entrepreneur, gazes with puzzlement on the micro-chip city he helped to create

centre as a money-spinner. After all, they point out, the Science Park is owned by Trinity, which is doing very nicely from rents at £10 a square foot. Newton's old college, it seems, has legitimized Trade.

Not everyone, however, is happy with the boom. Though the colleges may profit, the university suffers; junior academics and technicians are now turning down jobs at Cambridge because on low nationally-fixed salaries they cannot afford the spiralling house prices. Local politicians and planners feel that it is in danger of diluting the high quality of life which made Cambridge attractive in the first place.

Last month, Cambridge-shire County Council outlined policy to restrain growth in the area by restricting planning permission for new industrial development. Conservative and Alliance politicians capitulated to pressure from prosperous residents who feared the spoiling of a region already threatened by the development of Stansted airport and the opening of the new A1/M1 link. Labour councillors have pressed for an attempt to end the area's reliance on hi-tech industries, which produce few unskilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Many local businessmen, including, not surprisingly, local property developers, see such policies as unrealistic. "The expansion will come anyway," says John Tweddle, a partner in Bidwells estate agents, which manages the Science Park. "It would be much better to plan sensibly for it." Others feel that local

and national government needs not simply to allow the hi-tech industry to develop, but to actively encourage it.

Alec Broers, who runs the university's department of electrical engineering and is a specialist in the making of integrated circuits, speaks of the need for further massive investment. Dr Broers, who took the chair at Cambridge recently after 20 years with IBM in New York, detects a "lack of aggressive R&D in the United Kingdom" and says that the Government and industry needs jointly to invest in a £100 million laboratory if Britain is not to cede leadership in developing the

**'Academics at
Cambridge cannot
afford the
spiralling
house prices'**

next generation of micro-electronics to Japan and America. "At the moment the gap is growing between the theory the university is developing and what British industry is capable of producing," he says.

Criticism of cuts in government investment in education is widespread in Cambridge, among businessmen as well as academics. "This Government has great difficulty in understanding anything which is not market-orientated," says Bob Crichton, a director of Generics Holdings Corporation. "The general

level of research, the steady flow of Nobel Prizes, the quality which attracts professors from MIT and Stanford to spend their sabbaticals here — these are what triggered off the success of the whole industry. But all this produces no short-term results, so the Government thinks it unimportant. Yet it was that kind of oddball research which led to the unravelling of DNA and the invention of the electron microscope."

"The Cambridge Phenomenon grew out of 50 years of investment in computer education by the university," says Tom Sancha, who founded Cambridge Interactive Systems, the most successful of the hi-tech companies to spin out of the Computer Aided Design Centre, established in 1969 by a Labour government anxious to fan the white heat of technology. Its products have since been used to design BMW cars, a new generation of telephones, improved roof supports for British coal mines, advanced photocopyers, BBC television scenery sets, electric kettles and the new Sizewell nuclear reactor.

But if the long-term future is in jeopardy, the short-term prospects are bright. Lang is optimistic about his new mass-market offering. Tom Sancha, along with four of the other principals from the first boom, is investing in a new company, European Education Software, whose technology aims to unite a continental market currently fragmented by numerous brand names. Even the ill-fated Clive Sinclair is about to bring out a new personal computer, called the Z88, and a new water-scale semiconductor marketed under the name Anamatic, which in Greek means "faultless".

Given Sinclair's recent track-record, the unkind might suggest that Hubris would be more appropriate. But such sentiments are not with the present pulse in a city where the highbrow is now in thrall to the hi-tech.

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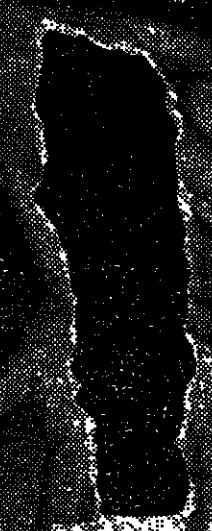
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SATURDAY

With it or away
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guide to the
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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

TRAVEL 1

Simple or sophisticated, Greek islands have never been more accessible or in greater demand. In this travellers' guide we make

The lap of the gods

Unspoilt Greek islands nowadays are collectors' items to be treasured, respected and revealed only to those who truly value the simple life.

The marches of time and tourism have transformed half of the hundred accessible and inhabited islands in Greece into package holiday destinations. Over the past 20 years they have converted farmers and fishermen into restaurateurs, hoteliers and souvenir sellers.

Direct air links with islands like Corfu, Crete, Rhodes and Kos, and easy ship transfers to others like Spetses, Ios and Simi have spawned high-rise hotels, discotheques and pizza parlours beside toy harbours and white wedding-cake churches that date back to the Middle Ages.

Mikonos has lost its wine industry. Man-made beaches have been created on Alonissos and Santorini has constructed a cableway to lift cruise ship passengers from the sea-filled crater of its volcano to the cliff-top island capital 1,000 feet above. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Ithaca during their honeymoon and the island is planning an airport.

Greece is now lying a close second to Spain among Europe's top package holiday destinations, with summer visitors doubling the tiny population of nine million and Corfu, Crete and Rhodes topping the package charts along with Benidorm, Torremolinos and Majorca.

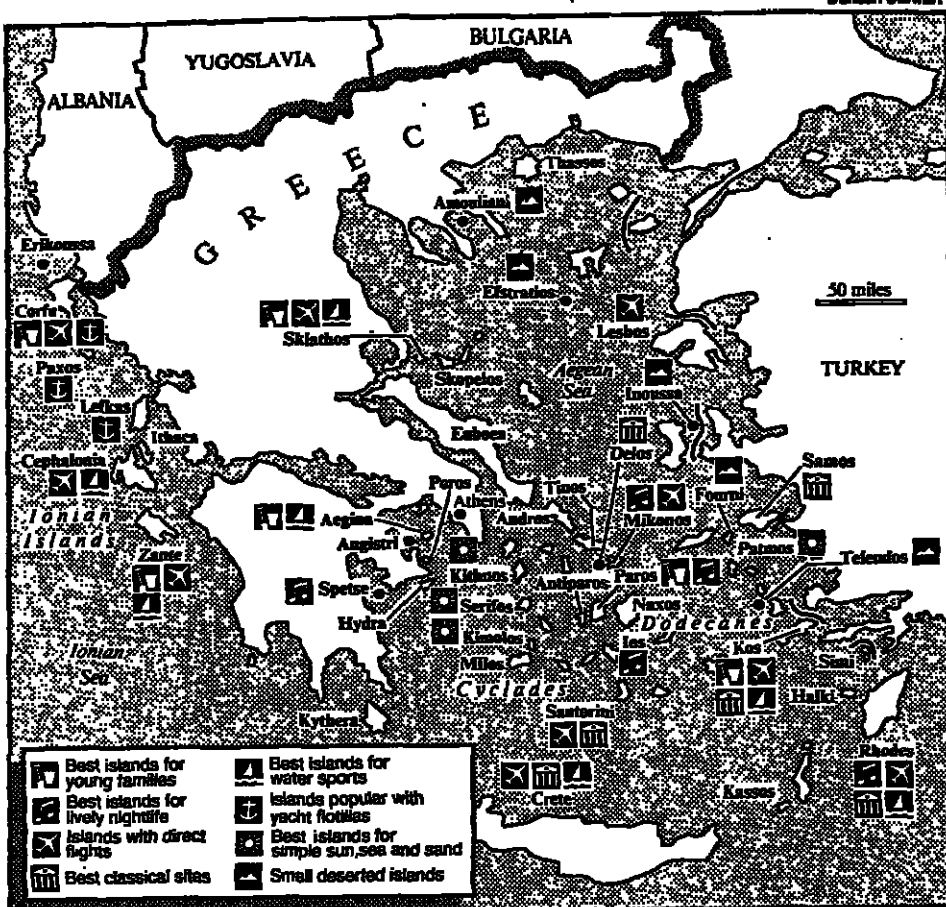
Happily, that is only one side of the picture. The Greek islands are big enough, numerous enough and varied enough to absorb the influx of visitors from colder climes without changing their essential nature or losing their magic. So far.

Greece has the longest coastline in Europe, thanks to its islands, and there are still beaches to spare and miles of coastline and inland delights where few tourists tread. The natives remain friendly and the prices cheap. Two people can dine out for £5 or £6, including wine, and find a modest hotel room for as much again.

Only a tiny minority of visitors really want the simple life. The majority want to get away from it all, but also crave air-conditioning, beach umbrellas, discos, smart bars and excursions on the side. That is why tour companies can get away with listing Spetses, Skiathos, Simi and Rhodes as "unspoilt Greek islands".

The National Tourist Organization of Greece, 195-197 Regent Street, London W1R 6DL (Tel: 01-734 5957/8/9) offers a booklet listing all tour operators who feature the Greek islands. The information is given island-by-island.

DIRECT FLIGHTS: British Airways (01-697 400) and Olympic Airways (01-948 9966) each fly direct to Athens twice a day. Return flights



without upsetting the Advertising Standards Authority.

Whether you want to be a little bit of a Robinson Crusoe, the beaten track is well-defined by the tour operators. Thomson Holidays, which sends more people to Greece than any other British company, says that more than half its customers go to four islands. They are Corfu, Crete, Rhodes and Kos.

Add 10 more islands - Cephalonia, Zante, Skiathos, Mikonos, Paros, Samos, Santorini, Aegina, Poros and Spetses - and you account for over 70 per cent. Tack on 10 others - Antiparos, Hydra, Ithaca, Ios, Naxos, Paxos, Simi, Skopelos, Thassos and Tinos - and you are close to 80 per cent.

There are good reasons why those two dozen islands top the popularity charts. If you have a young family, want nightlife, direct flights, the best classical sites, beach sports or a yacht flotilla holiday, you should find your mecca in that group.

Families are well catered for on islands like Corfu, Kos, Zante, Skiathos, Paros and Aegina. The nightlife is at its best on islands like Rhodes, Mikonos, Ios, Paros and Spetses.

TRAVEL NOTES

available from £165. Olympic Airways operates a weekly service direct to Corfu. Return flights from £161.

There are seat-only charter flights direct to more than a dozen Greek islands. Operators include Horizon (01-493 7446), Falcon (01-221

Direct flights go to 11 islands: Corfu, Crete, Rhodes, Kos, Mikonos, Samos, Santorini, Skiathos, Cephalonia, Lesvos and Zante.

The best islands for classical sites are Crete, Rhodes, Samos, Santorini, Kos and Delos, which is a short boat ride from Mikonos.

Beach sports abound on the Big Four - Corfu, Crete, Rhodes and Kos - and are easily found on islands like Cephalonia, Zante, Skiathos and Aegina, while yacht flotillas are usually based in Paxos, Corfu or Lefkas.

If you truly want to escape the crowds, the beach umbrellas, the discotheques and the smart bars, there are 70 or so accessible islands off the beaten track. Use the Greek network of local flights, hydrofoils and ferries, and you can comfortably visit a chain of two or three islands in a week or a fortnight and find perfect peace and beaches to yourself even in July and August.

They don't have to be small or remote. Euboea (Evia) is the second biggest island in Greece, yet it is almost unknown outside the country, and has few package tours (see Mario Modiano's article on the facing page).

Andros is another big island

close to the coast which has good sandy beaches and green fertile countryside for walkers. Stay at Gavron or Batsi for the beaches, Andros town for the walks.

Lesvos, or Lesbos, is the third biggest island in Greece and has a few charter flights from Britain. Yet it is far from touristy. It is a great island to tour by car or scooter since it is blessed with sandy beaches, exotic countryside, medieval castles, monasteries and a petrified forest. Molyvos is the most popular resort, but Sigri, Eressos, Petra and Vatera are quieter and have better beaches.

You can also find away-from-it-all islands on a package. Angistri, just west of Aegina, which is one of the closest islands to Athens, Halki off the west coast of Rhodes, and Erikoussa off the north coast of Corfu. All offer the simple life and good beaches.

You can also find peace and uncrowded beaches without the hassle of a long sea voyage. Milos, Kythera and Kassos are three islands with airports and local flights, the first two from Athens and the third from Rhodes, which still manage to offer great escapes.

Milos is the island of the Venus de Milo and has a

wealth of good beaches ranged around its outer shore and the inner volcanic gulf that gives the island its odd horseshoe shape. Kythera is high and handsome with good beaches, which explains why Helen of Troy chose it for her honeymoon. Kassos, south of Rhodes, is a rocky volcanic island, which is not great for beaches, but is blissfully quiet, good for walking and has hospitable people.

Four islands which do involve long sea voyages, but are rewarding in appearance and beaches are Patmos, Serifos, Kithnos and Kimolos. Patmos is where St John wrote the Book of Revelations and is also a revelation to world-weary travellers seeking sanctuary. The other three islands are all in the Western Cyclades chain.

Our islands which are rocky, remote and spectacular are Folegandros, Nissiros, Astipalea and Amorgos. Folegandros has one of the prettiest capitals in the Cyclades with cubist white houses and floral balconies high above the sea. Nissiros has a volcano to rival that on Santorini. Astipalea is dominated by a Castle of the Knights and windmills, while Amorgos resembles an elongated cliff.

It is possible to escape the crowds on big package tour islands like Rhodes, Crete and Santorini if you are prepared to travel a bit. On Rhodes try the deep south around villages like Kattavia, Genardion and Apolakkia. On Crete aim for the north-west around Kastelli, Faleasana and Platanos. And on Santorini take a boat to the island of Therasia across the bay from Thira town.

If this sounds too much like civilization, try a small deserted island like Fourni, Amouliani, Inousses, Agios, Estratios or Telendos. The Greek Tourist Office may not have heard of them and you may have to hunt for accommodation, but you are guaranteed a beach to yourself and a glimpse of paradise.

Trevor Webster



The perfect place for a pre-dinner stroll: fishing boats cluster in Lakki harbour on Leros

Salad days on a cycle

Keith Spence

takes to two

wheels on Leros

Among the 12 islands of the Dodecanese, only Rhodes and Kos have so far made a serious bid for the tourist market, though Kalymnos and Symi are coming up fast.

Of the islands that can still be classed as little-known, Leros (pronounced with a short "e") must surely be among the most enjoyable, at least for holidaymakers who are not in search of the brighter forms of nightlife.

You get to Leros from its southern neighbour Kalymnos, on board a sturdy little catamaran that takes about an hour and costs £1.50 a head. Past the barren mountain spine of Kalymnos it crosses a narrow, choppy stretch of open water and decants you at the tiny harbour of Xerokampos, at the southern end of the island. The jetty leads, in the best Greek island style, straight to a taverna.

Hardly six miles from end to end, Leros is a good deal flatter than most Greek islands and is perfect cycling country, even for those who have not been on a bicycle for years. Those with less stamina can hire mopeds; but a bike is best for getting to the island's remotest coves and beaches.

For all its sleepy calm, broken only by the braying of donkeys and the chirping of cicadas, Leros has had a stormy recent history. After centuries under the Turks, it was occupied by the Italians

from 1912 until they surrendered to the Allies in 1943, when it was blasted and re-occupied by the Germans.

The Italians called it their "Malta of the Aegean" and turned the magnificent Gulf of Lakki, one of the finest natural harbours in the Mediterranean, into their main naval base. They left behind the grandiose, Fascist-inspired waterfront buildings of Lakki, laid out along wide streets and totally at variance with the usual cosy cluster.

Lakki's seediness can grow on you after a few days. The Italian influence lingers not only in the buildings but in the older inhabitants, who are bilingual in Greek and Italian. Its spacious seafloor is the place to stroll in the evening, when all the inhabitants parade up and down, before settling down to Greek salad, tatziki and octopus at one of the tavernas which still sell retsina from the barrel at 35p for a half-litre jug. It is almost impossible to spend more than £4 a head on a meal.

The island's old capital, Platanos, two miles to the north, stands on a saddle of land between two bays, clustered round a busy little

square with a plane-tree (platanos in Greek) at its centre. The Byzantine castle, 500 steps up from the town (though there is a road for the lazy), is still largely military, but the climb is well worth it for the view, which extends on a fine day as far as Turkey.

North of Platanos, Aghia Marina Bay has the island's best beaches, and swimming is completely safe. Alinda, on the bay's inner shore, is Leros's nearest approach to a seaside resort, with a scattering of hotels, and beach tavernas where the table-legs are half-buried in the shingle, and you can feed the fish from where you sit.

Our favourite ride was south to Xerokampos and round the bay to a tiny chapel huddled under an overhanging rock. With its white walls and brilliant blue roof, it has seen generations of alien invaders - Turks, Italians, Germans - come and go.

No doubt it will also see off today's tourists, who come to enjoy, in the lyrical words printed on the back of the map of Leros, the island's "very beautiful beaches, crystal-clear sea, clear atmosphere, calm, and pleasant quarters inhabited by good people". And what better way could there be of enjoying it all than sweating up the hills and free-wheeling through the oleanders on a clanking bike that costs only 30p a day?

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THE TIMES COOK

Flavours of spring

This is the green season when asparagus, broccoli, spinach and herbs cry out to be used while fresh, delicate and at their best.

Asparagus, reigning king of the moment, is to my mind infinitely preferable in the green English way, ideally with the sticks not too thick, rather than in the blanched and palid continental style. A friend taking over a house in Germany with an asparagus bed, purposely grew it green and unblanched to German rave reviews.

Opinions may be divided on colour, but everyone will agree that asparagus needs lavish buying and simple cooking. Boil or steam in your special asparagus kettle if you have one (I've managed for years without), and serve with just-melted butter or with top-quality olive oil which I now frequently find myself using in place of butter.

When you cannot afford quantities of asparagus, or someone extra drops in and you have to stretch the spears, try an asparagus omelette. Serve it hot or, surprisingly, lukewarm (it tastes delicious) or even just cold with a salad and good bread. It's so easy too; just make it, then sit and have your aperitif and you don't have to worry what you eat.

Asparagus Omelette
serves 2-3 people as a main course, 4-6 people as a starter
6-8oz (175-225g) thin-skinned asparagus or 3-4oz (75-100g) cooked asparagus tips
6-8 eggs
1½oz (35g) butter
½-1 tsp flour
4-6 tbs whipping cream or top of the milk
salt and pepper

Cook the asparagus in lightly salted boiling water, drain and

It is the green season, when asparagus and herbs are at their delicious best. Guest cook Nicola Cox has some fresh ideas to tempt

palates jaded after the long winter

refresh under the cold tap to set the colour. Cut the tender tops and set aside. Discard tough stalks or keep for soup.

Heat 1oz (25g) of the butter in a small pan, then sprinkle over a little flour. Cook for a moment or two before adding the cream or top of the milk, off the stove. Boil up, stirring gently, and season.

Make your omelette, using 2-4 eggs at a time, depending on the size of your pan; when nearly cooked, spoon some filling across the middle of each. Fold over and turn out. Serve at once or leave to cool and serve cold with a salad.

If asparagus is king then sprouting broccoli is the prince, though hard hit this winter by the weather. Luckily I was growing asparagus kale for the first time. Very hardy, it lives up to its name by producing delicious tender sprouts at this otherwise difficult time in the garden, so it is well worth growing.

It is very difficult to get because of EEC regulations, so you may have to grow the fairly similar Cottager's Kale instead (Suffolk Herbs will advise, Tel: 0787 227247). Old turnips, Brussels sprouts and cabbage plants will all start to shoot if not pulled up and once you pick the tight-furled flower spears they will throw more.

Cook them briefly in masses of boiling water with a tablespoonful of added oil, a Chinese tip to keep in the vitamins and protect the colour (don't forget it for your

asparagus too). Drain well and dress while still hot with the best olive oil you can afford.

There are some lovely individual estate bottled or vintage oils on the market now. I favour a fragrant, luscious and slightly peppery green oil from Badia a Colubono in Tuscany, but that is purely a personal preference. Season with a sprinkle of sea salt and add a squeeze of lemon as you eat it, either hot or lukewarm.

It must be one of the simplest healthy gourmet treats around and is a wonderful alternative to asparagus which I certainly cannot afford every day. These sproutings can also be blanched and then tossed in a wok, Chinese style.

Talking of oils brings me to garlic and herbs and therefore almost to heaven. Have you ever tried sealing a chicken in a pot with herbs, oil, heads of garlic and a dash of Pernod? You can get it all prepared and leave ready for the oven. Then pop it in and forget it until done. The garlic becomes surprisingly delicate in this dish so please don't be afraid of it.

Poulet en Cocotte à l'ail
Serves 4-6 people
3½lb (1.6kg) free-range or good fresh chicken
1-2 heads garlic
4-5 tbs olive oil
½ tsp Pernod
3-4 slices stale French bread
good bunch of herbs (3 sprigs fennel, 2 sprigs rosemary, 3 sprigs thyme and a little marjoram)

1 bay leaf
salt and pepper
huff paste (made with 8oz (225g) plain flour, 2 tbs (150ml) water and ½ tsp salt)

Whisk together 2 tbs oil and the Pernod. Dry the bread until crisp in a low oven. Use 1-2 cloves of garlic, cut in half, to rub over both sides of the bread, then moisten them with the Pernod-oil, season with salt and pepper and pop inside the chicken (you can omit the bread if you wish). Rub the dry chicken all over with the remaining Pernod-oil.

In a casserole (preferable earthenware) place 2-3 tbs olive oil just to cover the bottom. Make a bed of herbs on this and scatter over the cloves of garlic, separated but unpeeled. Lay the chicken on this, breast up, season with salt and pepper and cover with the lid.

For the huff paste, mix the flour, salt and water to a stiff paste, knead until smooth and use to seal the casserole. Set the casserole to cook in a hot oven (450°F/230°C/Gas mark 8) for one and a quarter hours. Remove the lid of the casserole at the table so that you catch the wonderful trapped aroma, and carve the chicken. Serve 2-3 of the cloves of garlic with each serving. Pressed from its paper skin, the purée is mild and delicious.

I often look for ideas in old books and it is humbling to see the time and trouble they would take and what delicious dishes they had. One such, deciphered from my great-great-grandmother's manuscript book, and quite unchanged, is a lovely green spring sauce, as modern as they come: full of trendy chervil and tarragon (thank goodness we can now buy fresh herbs) and perfect with hot or cold fish of all sorts like salmon, trout or grey mullet. All the herb pounding is now so easy with a food processor.



Nicola Cox in her garden: the herbs that her great-great-grandmother favoured are back in vogue

Green Mousseline Sauce
serves 4-6 people
2-3 sprigs fresh tarragon
3-4 good sprigs chervil
a bunch of parsley
1 finely chopped shallot
1 hard-boiled egg yolk
1 tsp capers
½-1 small dill cucumber or 3 chervils, rinsed of strong pine
4 anchovy fillets
a few drops green colouring
1-2 tbs oil
3 fl oz (75ml) set aspic (Haco is a good Swiss brand)

2-3 tbs mayonnaise
3-4 tbs whipped cream
salt and pepper only if necessary
Throw the tarragon, chervil and parsley, without any tough stalks, into boiling water with the shallot; blanch for a moment or two, drain, refresh with cold water and pat dry.
Pound together, or process in a food processor, the blanched herbs and shallots, the capers, dill cucumber or chervils, anchovies and hard-boiled egg yolk until bright green and smooth, adding 1-2 drops green colouring if necessary. Once smooth, work or

process in the oil and aspic then sieve the mixture. Now mix with the mayonnaise and lastly fold in the cream. Keep chilled until ready to serve.
Though easy to assemble once the components are prepared, this is an elegant and not a throw-together sauce. For that sort of thing and just as good in a more robust way, I just process the herbs, shallot, capers, dill cucumber and anchovy until finely chopped before adding 4 tbs of the best olive oil. This rustic green herb sauce is as good with cold meats as it is with fish and shellfish.

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EATING OUT

Where East meets West

Jonathan Meades samples the fare at restaurants with an oriental flavour and finds a touch of eastern promise

There is no Belgian restaurant in London, which is astonishing given the proximity of that country and the excellence of much of the cooking. It is no less astonishing that the first Brussels outfit to spawn a London branch should be what is reckoned to be that city's finest Thai restaurant, L'Elephant Bleu, on the Chausée de Waterloo.

Fulham Broadway doesn't have quite the same ring to it. The Blue Elephant announces itself to its dismal surrounds with blue neon. But once inside it is predominantly, overwhelmingly, luxuriantly green with plants and flowers.

The gulf between East and West, at least the gastronomic gulf, is one that we are not much prone to consider because we take Thai and Chinese and Malaysian food so much for granted; it is commonplace.

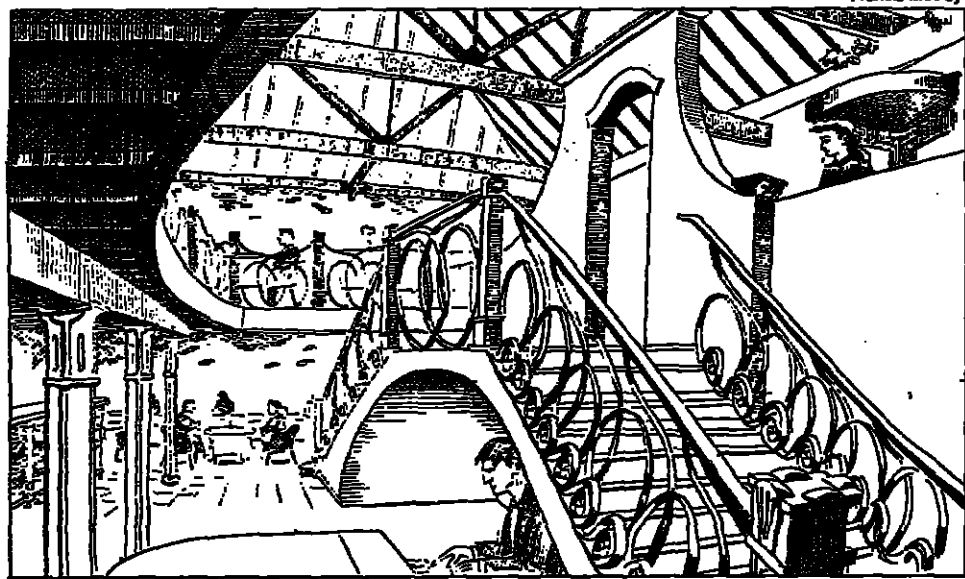
Because The Blue Elephant represents the East seen through Belgian eyes we get a different orient, we get one that is less folkloric, less peasant-based than that which we are used to. I suspect that

this is because a city with a demanding stomach and discerning palate like Brussels is less willing than London to accept what is thrown at it.

At any rate, the cooking here displays evidence of Franco-Belgian mediation — the results of which are entirely to the good. Thai fishcakes, for example, are not unakin to the piquant preparations of pounded, deep-fried salt cod that are to be found all the way from Oostend to Finisterre; and grilled scallops with garlic breadcrumbs cannot be that awkward for the Belgian tongue to come to terms with.

The satay here does not comprise lumps of meat but escalope-like strips of it and before it is sauced (sesame, peanut, vinegar, etc), before the taste of its marinade is overcome, has an unmistakably European char grill flavour.

Of the starters, the only unmitigatedly Thai confection was a kind of won-ton, deep-fried bean curd, stuffed, tied with a shred of herb like a swag-bag and served with a



sensational sauce based on walnuts. And of the numerous main courses we sampled but couldn't finish — portions are very generous — only Bangkok fish seemed to be outside the likely ambitions of an adventurous European kitchen; by most standards this was a passable dish, by the standards of this splendid restaurant it was mundane.

This is the last thing one could say of the fish soup called Floating Market — this is served in a circular brass vessel with a central funnel and comprises lobster, clams, squid, mussels, etc in an intensely saucy broth. There is an impressive "warm salad" called Quan Talay which like the fish soup relies heavily on lemon grass; but its spicing was discreet, the separate flavours of its constituents (prawns, mussels, scallops, etc) were not masked. Nor was that of lamb fried with ginger and garlic or beef done with chilli and little aubergines.

A misleadingly described chicken "soufflé" turns out to be quite a remarkable preparation of chicken steamed in a banana leaf and flavoured by lemon grass (again). Sweets include a number of things based on fruit and pulse and nut jellies, along with fresh fruit and coconut cakes.

Service is conducted by young men in quasi-martial grey outfits. They are charming but not notably swift. The wine list is not, perhaps, as extensive as one might have hoped from a wine-mad source like Belgium (which is the biggest importer of claret in the world). Nor is it so favourably priced as the food. With a modestly priced bottle, two will pay round about £60. As I wrote a few weeks ago, Holland's cooking is about on a par with that of Britain; and because its native tradition is

so meagre it has adopted the kitchens of its former colonies. While we have curry houses they have Indonesian joints.

Harry's Java Brasserie is a supercharged version of such a place; it is also one of the first establishments to attempt to cater for the middle class invasion of the East End's riverside. Its premises are a former warehouse on which Harry and his decorators have imposed themselves — there is a weird dislocation between the stripped, beamed, bare-

'We take Thai and Malaysian and Chinese food so much for granted'

bricked, joisted Victorian carcass and the flashy, neo-Oriental features and fittings that have been dumped in its midst.

It is all a novel treat for one's eyes. But for one's tongue? Well, the cooking never begins to match that of The Blue Elephant, nor for that matter does it match its own hype, which is perhaps as well since the menu-prose is risible.

The better dishes are: Osech-Osech, a bitter-sweet lamb stew; monkfish in a pitch-coloured sauce of macadamia nuts; the starter called marabak which is an Indian version of an empanada or samosa or Jamaica party; the beef rendang which is allegedly the version that is prepared in the Celebes and which is much moister than the more commonly encountered Malaysian one. These were all unexcep-

tionable save that they were meanly served; it is clear that rigorous portion-control is enforced. The chef's "speciality" of fried aubergine is boringly bland and so is the coconut ice-cream; there is, however, a pleasant enough sweet of pineapple with burnt sugar. With a bottle of house champagne, two cocktails and two cups of mango-flavoured tea, the bill was £65. The waiters have been hired for the extravagance of their haircuts rather than their experience but they are by no means uncivil.

Van Long is the most recent addition to the cluster of Asian restaurants immediately north of Shaftesbury Avenue. It is, it proclaims, Vietnamese but there can be no doubt that it is somehow pervious to the culinary waves emitted by Chinatown, just the other side of Shaftesbury Avenue.

None of its generically Chinese or pan-Asian dishes is especially memorable. What is worth the trip is a specifically Vietnamese dish of good quality, spiced, grilled beef served with translucent small family pancakes that are stretchy and strong (unlike those which habitually accompany crispy duck). The pancakes are served with lettuce leaves between them to prevent them sticking together and you fill them with, as well as the beef, rice noodles, pickled cabbage and fresh cucumber. An average meal here with tea or beer will cost about £30.

The Blue Elephant: 4-5 Fulham Broadway, London SW6 (01-385 5595). Open every day noon-2.30pm, 7-11.15pm, closed Saturday lunch.

Harry's Java Brasserie: 78-80 Wapping Lane, London E1 (01-481 4282). Open every day noon-2pm, 7-11pm.

Van Long: 40 Fifth Street, London W1 (01-439 1835). Open every day noon-11.30pm.

DRINK

In from the cold

Jane MacQuitty visits Sancerre and warms to a grape left in the shade

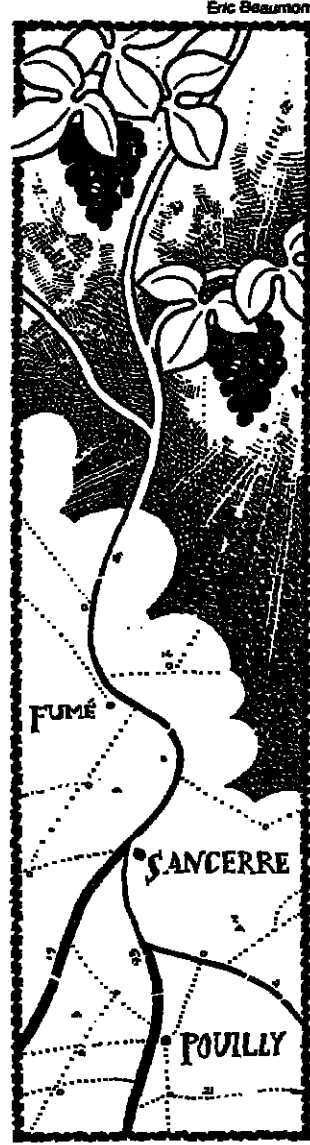
Sancerre in the summer must be lovely. So quiet why I succumbed to a visit in the depths of winter I do not know. Especially when early morning effort went not on my usual wine-writer's tasks of getting tastebuds camera and notebook into gear, but on scraping the snow off the car window and coaxing a frozen engine into life.

Still, not even three sub-zero December days could dampen my enthusiasm for the stunning Sauvignons of Sancerre and Pouilly-Fumé.

The wine world is curiously snooty about the Sauvignon grape. Even the intense pungent herbaceous gooseberry-green charms of a good Sancerre or Pouilly-Fumé (the Sauvignon at its zenith) fails to move some wine men, who say they are simplistic, acidic, fish and seafood wines, nothing more. It is a view I have never held — and neither have the French, for Sancerre, in either its predominantly white, or rarer red and rose forms, is still de rigueur in chic Parisian restaurants and elsewhere.

My first sight of Sancerre, some 125 miles due south from Paris, was a surprise. No neat low-lying vineyards these, complete with fairy tale châteaux as elsewhere in the Loire; instead a series of small, chalky, vine-clad hills, dominated by the impressive 1,000-foot conical hill of Sancerre, topped with the ancient village of the same name. It is easy to see why everyone from Julius Caesar on has camped here.

Sancerre and its twin Pouilly-Fumé ("more like a cousin", one grower told me) from the little village of Pouilly-sur-Loire, some six miles upstream on the other side of the river, are thought by many wine folk to be much of a muchness. And as I trudged over the December hear-frosted ground and into the damp, icy cellars, I found that although there were many similarities between the 1,600 hectares of Sancerre's vines and the 620 or so of Pouilly-Fumé (nothing to do incidentally with Burgundy's Pouilly-Fuissé), I learnt that there were differences too.



Many Pouilly-Fumé growers, such as Michel Bailly, state simply that Pouilly-Fumé is always more full-bodied and structured than Sancerre (a description, by the way, that certainly does not apply to Pouilly-sur-Loire wines, made from the humble Chasselas grape). But there is more to it than that.

Certainly most Sancerre, with a shade less alcohol than Pouilly-Fumé, is usually best drunk young, when all its vital, vibrant flowering-currant-like fruit is at its tongue-tling best. And Pouilly-Fumé, with its often fuller, more herbaceous style, does sometimes take on with age an almost Chardonnay-like vegetable richness à la Chablis.

The soil's the thing however, for there are three major types in the region, each of which produces distinctively different wines. Les terres blanches — chalky soil mixed with clay, found on the steep-

est Sancerre hillside vineyards and throughout Pouilly — produces fine, medium-bodied wines with flavour and finesse. Lightest of all are the fruity, elegant wines, destined to be drunk young, that come from stony chalky cailloles vineyards, mostly situated in the valleys of Sancerre. Finally there is the intriguing silex, or flinty soil, that produces the most austere, full-bodied and full-flavoured Sancerre and Pouilly-Fumé wines of all, those that need time to age and soften. Indeed when young some of these silex wines boast an aggressive, unpleasant cabbagey character. Silex wines incidentally are those that to local people reek of the famous pierre à fusil or smoky "gunflint" quality from which Pouilly-Fumé derives its name.

Partly because of its smart image, good Sancerre and Pouilly-Fumé, is pricey stuff. Even at the supermarket level expect to pay about £5 plus a bottle. One of the most delicious, inexpensive and consistently good Pouilly-Fumé I know is Michel Bailly's '85 Pouilly Blanc Fumé Les Grigotes (Tesco £4.99) with its aromatic, smoky bouquet and flowery-herbaceous palate.

Tesco also stock the '86 Sancerre from the talented Vacheron family. Again a bargain buy, priced at £5.35, and I enjoyed its lively, crisp, young, zesty pungent green style. Miles better, incidentally, than the previous disappointing '85 Vacheron that Tesco stocked.

One of the most magnificent '85 Pouilly Blanc Fumé I have tasted recently is that of Château de Tracy, one of the oldest Pouilly estates, dating from the 14th century. Priced at £6.90 from Laytons, 20 Midland Road, London NW1, or £7.50 from Caves de la Madeleine, 301 Fulham Road, London SW10, this golden, intense, almost Chardonnay-like wine is just the thing to pour down a snooty Sauvignon-hating throat this summer. I guarantee that he or she will love it.



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THE ARTS

Short of the mark

Federico Fellini would seem to be a perfect subject for a television profile. A man who, when recognized by taxi drivers, is always asked why he makes films that no one can understand, is full of potential for the documentary maker — a potential unrealized in Gavin Miller's *Omibus* offering *Real Dreams — Into the Darkness with Federico Fellini* (BBC1).

Fellini is a grand man. Large and articulate, he makes flamboyant movies and talks in an extravagant manner. During the course of the lengthy interview he described himself, in seductive rolling Italian, as the craftsman, the mayor, the visitor, the mother,

TELEVISION

the father, the carpenter and the dreamer of his fantastic films. Prepared to do his bit and play to the camera he was expensive and explanatory, whether sitting at a dining-table or strolling around his studios outside Rome.

If at times he appeared to be laying it on a bit thick, one was still convinced by a vivid impression of his childhood spent in the land of taboos (family, church, state) and his strong, well-manipulated desire to plumb the imagination. This interview — however well-supplemented by clips from the films — was a one-dimensional way to treat such an exotic subject, and was not helped by being split into curious categories such as "The Puppet Master", "Down to Earth", and "Light and Music".

At one point, Fellini spoke of the problems inherent in the need to be completely involved with every aspect of a film and yet at the same time to maintain objectivity and control over the involvement. As Gavin Miller roared alongside him (looking rather the worse for the Roman heat than did the maestro) it seemed possible that this was what had defeated Miller here.

Alexandra Shulman

Glamour, but no spark

The Americans are back at Cannes, but everyone is talking about the vitality of the British entries in this year's festival. Chris Peachment waves the flag



Facing death and betrayal: Brian Dennehy in Peter Greenaway's *The Belly of an Architect*



Timothy Dalton: Bond reborn



Jeremy Thomas: on the jury



Stephen Frears: surprise hit

Last year Cannes seemed to dominate almost every sphere of the festival. It was also the year in which the Americans stayed away in droves, thanks to the vague threat of Colonel Gaddafi just across the Mediterranean.

This year, if nothing else, both those factors have been put to rights. Cannes is still here, although after its many publicized tribulations over the past year — both in Britain and America — it is uncharacteristically muted. And the Americans are also here in force, with megastars adding to the previously missing air of glamour.

In spite of all this, however, it is generally agreed that, so far, the festival lacks a certain spark. It is not a bad year but it is not yet shaping into a great one. However, what is also generally agreed is that if anyone has a high profile here, then it is the British. Without any of the high-rolling, international sort of films such as last year's *The Mission*, which won the Palme d'Or, they have yet managed to insinuate themselves into a position of high regard.

There are an unprecedented three British films in the competition: Stephen Frears' *Prick Up Your Ears*, Peter Greenaway's *The Belly of an Architect*, and the closing night film, *Aria*, produced by Don Boyd with 10 different directors, seven of them British. Added to these are four more films in the sidebar events: Pat O'Connor's *A*

Month in the Country in the Certain Regard division, Jana Bokova's *Hotel du Paradis* in the Images du Cinema Britanniques, Alan Clarke's *Rita, Sue and Bob Too*, and David Leland's *Wish You Were Here* — both in the Director's Fortnight event. Britain is represented on the jury by Jeremy Thomas, producer of nine films, including his latest — *The Last Emperor*, directed by Bernardo Bertolucci — of which a small part was sneak-previewed early in the festival.

There has always been one small way in which the British have dominated Cannes each year, and that is the huge advertisement for the latest James Bond film which always dominates the entrance to the Hotel Carlton. This year there is a new Bond, in the shape of Timothy Dalton who, if nothing else, bears a closer resemblance than any of the others to Fleming's original conception: Bond was described in the early books as looking like Hoagy Carmichael.

Peter Greenaway has a strong following among the French, who devote whole issues of their magazines to analysing his *The Draughtsman's Contract*. His film in this competition, *The Belly of an Architect* — which follows the tribulations of an American architect (Brian Dennehy) in Rome, who simultaneously contracts stomach cancer and is cuckolded — was very well received.

On the daily chart of star rating in *Screen International*,

CONCERTS

NCOS/Masson
St Bartholomew's,
Brighton

No doubt the boldest enterprise in this year's Brighton Festival, even among so much evidence of catholicity, was the commissioning of a substantial choral-orchestral composition from John Woolrich.

Now in his mid-30s, Woolrich has more of a steady reputation than a fashionable following, and the requirement to write for a young orchestra (that of the National Centre for Orchestral Studies) and an amateur choir (the Brighton Festival Chorus) might have been a severe cramp. But Thursday night's premiere of the resulting work, *Figures in a Landscape*, revealed something quietly remarkable.

Sensitive to his singers, but at the same time challenging them, Woolrich provides a sequence of 11 songs to adaptations of folk poetry, achieved with total freshness. There is much two-part harmony featuring the bare sounds of fourths and fifths, but Woolrich also writes complex rhythms, subtle melodies and intricate staggerings, so that the archaic delicately joins hands with the contemporary.

It is a union suggestive of Maxwell Davies' choral music, although never beholden to that example, and capable of great variety as the work turns like a great clock wheel from spring, to winter and death, then back to spring. The relatively simple songs are supported within a more complex orchestral fabric: *Berni's Coro* is perhaps the model for this concatenation of folksongs, although Woolrich's view of song and accompaniment would seem to have more to do with recent Britwistle.

However, the work has a presence all its own, conveyed by the cycling of green modal melodies within a violent but distant orchestral landscape. It had an impressive first performance under Diego Masson.

Paul Griffiths

Fischer-Dieskau/
Höll
Elizabeth Hall/
Radio 3

After hearing Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau in the last of three recitals that have graced the Festival of German Arts, one has to say it again: there is still no greater an exponent of *Lieder* in the world. It is true that the voice is becoming very slightly thin on top, but the richness of the lower and middle registers remains, as does his remarkable ability to communicate the essence of a song not only in sound but in glance and gesture.

This time he devoted his recital to some of Wolf's Mörike settings, carefully wrought poems with a direct brand of eloquence which only heightens their intensity, whether in comic or tragic context. Wolf responded to the words in singularly appropriate vein, inventing music that somehow manages to encapsulate exactly the meaning and implication of any given moment.

And that applies as much to the accompaniment, here played by Hartmut Höll with utmost sensitivity and a visible as well as audible empathy.

Fischer-Dieskau created an immediate rapport with his audience through his superbly controlled, hushed opening and steadily rising intensity in the powerful *Der Gesessene an die Hoffnung*. The emotions of such a song — supplicatory and desperately hoping to fulfil a hitherto unrequited love — are relatively straightforward, however, when compared with the paradoxes of life and death contained in a work like *Die Ode an die Hoffnung*. Fischer-Dieskau delivered this with an involvement only to be marvelled at.

He also brilliantly conveyed the po-faced humour of *Bei einer Trauung*, the level-like having *Freude des Jünglings*, the quiet ecstasy of *An den Schlaf*, the *Erkling* — like melodrama — of *Der Fächer*; the poignant wit of *Storchenspost*; the ruminations *tragi-comedy* of *Zur Warnung*; and finally, the twinkling mischief of *Abchied*, directed gently at the very profession I am now practising.

Stephen Pettitt

THEATRE

An Inspector Calls
Westminster

celebrating the daughter's engagement to a proper gentleman (Simon Shepherd), enjoying a world — 1913 — where everything is for the best. Out of the blue an inspector calls: a young girl has killed herself; he would like to ask some questions.

Starting with Peter Baldwin's pompous father, all five members of the family are revealed as having played a part in her downfall. The action could be played without a break, although in this production by Peter Dews, the interval comes after the

mother, an imperious Pauline Jameson, denounces the still unidentified seducer of the girl just as the door opens and the absent member of the family totters drunkenly in.

Tom Baker, tall and slow-moving, looking down his long nose, leaning forward very slightly like a large bird that has caught sight of an emerging but unpalatable worm, brings steel and authority to the all-knowing inspector.

Adam Godley gives a finely-poised, nervy performance as the son, and Charlotte Attenborough's intensity of gaze and passion make the playing of the daughter, an instant convert to penitence, an unanticipated pleasure.

Jeremy Kingston

Barnaby and the
Old Boys
Theatr Clwyd, Mold

The exile's return is a fruitful theme for a dramatist, offering him, if he knows his stuff, as many searching confrontations as there are characters. The exile in Keith Baxter's rewarding new play is Hywel (Phillip Joseph), Llanellyn-born but now a tree-surgeon in Seattle. His return is to his birthplace, the house fashioned by his father 50 years earlier from two GWR railway carriages.

His brothers are a former MP (Michael Craig) and a sad accountant (Robert Blythe); a sister has a coarse husband and marriage-bed troubles. Barbara Leigh-Hunt is an understanding wife, Jennifer Hilary a chilly one. There are young people, and there is Hywel's lover Barnaby (Paul Dixon), not only a man but black.

No prizes are on offer for guessing which are welcoming and which behave brutally. The visitors' reactions are harder to predict, though one can search for clues in the lines addressed directly to the audience between scenes. These passages are beautifully precise, resonant statements setting events in a framework of incidents long past and others shortly to come.

Baxter is generally successful with his confession scenes, though they hold the interest sufficiently without the need for interruptions of lighter relief. Take Deborah Norton's outpouring: to have one sister-in-law patiently explaining about feminine needs, while the other complains that orgasms are not the best background subject to her boiled egg, gives a shiver of contrivance to a powerful scene.

The Boxing Day arrival of Hywel and Barnaby coincides with a traditional Old Boys' rugby match, after which the Old Boys traditionally do a cabaret act in drag. There is good sharp fun in this, hinting at the violence to come. Throughout the play the jokes bubble up naturally from characters, and Toby Robertson's direction is continually alert to occasions for revealing the fond details of family life.

The play opens with a vivid image of travel lighting up a forlorned Severn Bridge (set by Douglas Heap) glittering like a giant's toast-rack. Later on there is a scene reminiscent in mood of one in an Amoult play where a young couple, busily falling in love, say "Oh, aren't we lucky, coming to the same funeral". There is the sense of life travelling onward in this play too.

Jeremy Kingston

Eat, drink and make merry

Falstaff, most famous of wine-bibbers, is an appropriate choice for the Bordeaux May festival. But this time the opera is by Salieri, not Verdi

Two major elements must have persuaded Bordeaux to begin this year's May Festival with a home-built staging of Salieri's *Falstaff*. First there is Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus*: Mozart may be complaining about receiving a few knocks, but Salieri will surely be smiling at getting some long-delayed popular notoriety.

Then there was the decision a couple of years ago to record *Falstaff* in Hungary. Bordeaux tried to assemble as much as possible of that studio cast under the conductor Tamás Pál and engaged two more Hungarians, László Vámos and Attila Csikós, to provide the production and sets. The result is an evening of high good spirits, plus a rare opportunity to taste Salieri as the professional musician rather than the alleged poisoner.

Mozart, had he lived to see the premiere of *Falstaff* in Vienna in 1799, would not have missed the irony that jealousy is the principal theme of Salieri's work. Once into its stride it takes a path so close to Verdi's version that it becomes possible to speculate that Boito might have known it. And on occasion Vámos has no hesitation in underlining those similarities. As the search party enters the Ford house with pikes and pitchforks, linen is scattered about the stage from that notorious Windsor laundry basket — just as it was in Zeffirelli's Covent Garden production a quarter of a century ago.

In *Falstaff*, ossia *Le tre burle* (*Falstaff, or The Triple Trick*) the main change from Verdi and the other principal operatic treatments — Nicolai, Holst — is in the character of Ford. Salieri turned him into a high tenor and the librettist, DeFranceschi, gave him more than a touch of Fenton, while retaining all of Ford's easily provoked jealousy that makes the wheels of plot go round.

Both musically, and dramatically this is the most interesting role in the opera. Denes Gulyás, probably the best known of current Hungarian tenors, was originally announced but was replaced by Marcus Haddock — a fish dish instead of a main course, remarked someone who knew the correct pronunciation of Gulyás.

Haddock, from Texas, is another of the young genera-



The wooing, Salieri fashion: Falstaff (József Gregor) and Mistress Ford (József Paszthy)

tion of Americans — Rockwell Blake, John Aler — who are prepared to take risks with their high notes. Sometimes he went awry, but for the most part he was accurate and musical. His winning, boyish appearance would fit him well for Verdi's Fenton.

Falstaff has an easier time of it musically and Josef Gregor presented a fairly one-dimensional figure: a seedy, sleepy old party who left his days of hobnobbing with the royals way behind. He did not pay a lot of attention to the conductor. Tamás Pál, but has stepped himself thoroughly in the part. Among the rest of the cast Balázs Póka and, especially, Jadranka Jovanovic stood out as the Slenders, whose union was clearly under no threat in Windsor.

Attila Csikós created a practical set of sliding Elizabethan timbered facades which eventually parted to reveal that most famous piece of wood, Herne's Oak, a massive gnarled creation, worthy home for the spooks of Falstaff's nightmare.

The same theatre housed by far the best individual perfor-

mance I heard during the festival: the Russian violinist, Yuri Bashmet, playing first Hindemith's *Träumerei* and then — joined by Eva Graublin — the Mozart *Symphonia Concertante*, for violin and viola. Bashmet, a witty and relaxed figure in the Tom Conti mould, turns this conversation between the two instruments into a brief encounter of style and import. May he return to London soon. The Norwegian Chamber Orchestra, under Terje Tønnesen, gave young and committed support.

The festival extends well beyond the city. The Chateau de la Brède, a moated castle reminiscent of Azay Le Rideau and one-time home of Montesquieu, opened up its library for the Enesco Quartet and Narciso Yepes. A glass of the sauternes produced nearby would not have gone amiss on that hot afternoon.

John Higgins

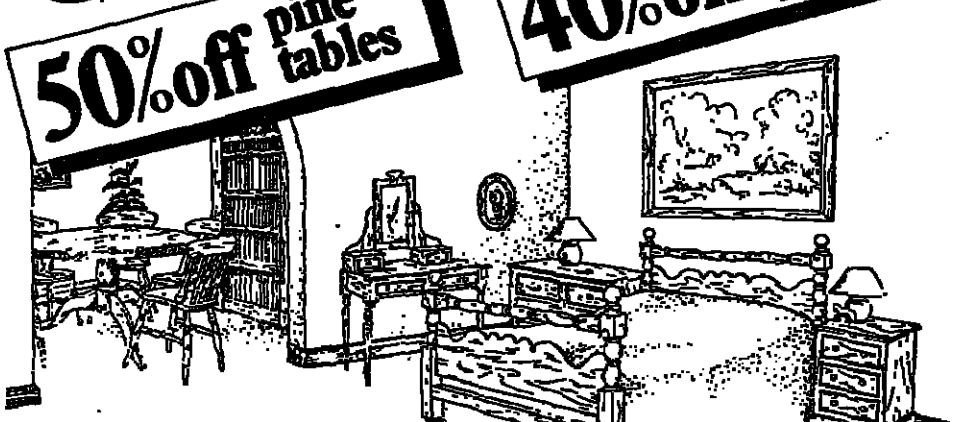
North of the city Chateau d'Issan (31eme grand cru classe), which has one of the best positions in Margaux — quite apart from being virtually next door to Palmer and Chateau Margaux itself — cleared a *chai* for an afternoon and an evening concert. Varied results here: Michel Portal very laid-back in the Mozart *Clarinet Quintet* and then, after a *buffet champêtre*, as poor a public performance of a *Piano Piano Concerto* as I have ever heard from an imported Japanese pianist who appeared to hum along with herself.

Bordeaux certainly knows how to dispense variety and it has marvellous buildings in which to do it. The only curious element is that it all takes place on the left bank. What happens over in Pomerol and St. Emilion?

John Higgins

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REVIEW

Triangle of women

PAPERBACKS

Helen by Maria Edgeworth (Penguin, £5.95); Five Silver Daughters by Louis Golding (Gollancz, £5.95)

This was the last of Maria Edgeworth's novels and perhaps the fullest statement of her view of women's role in society. She presents three women, one is a woman whose husband is a respected elder statesman or diplomat; another is her daughter Cecilia, who is fascinating, well-married, fashionable, but inclined to economize with the truth; and the third is Helen, who is beautiful, pure in heart, orphaned, and marriageable.

Various husbands, lovers, friends, and relations lurk around this triangle of women; but the three hold the initiative. It is they who regulate the social world around them. They know, of course, that they must not seem to seek the centre of the stage. Their influence must be "domestic not public".

Helen, the moral heart of the story, is modest enough to be constantly anxious about her consideration to others, her well-bred self-effacement. She is almost comically inclined to leave a room too quickly if she might be in the way; or to smile too steadily through dinner parties which seem designed to test her modesty and tact.

Perhaps the actual plot seems a bit odd now. Cecilia tells a stupid lie which forces innocent Helen to flee the house before breakfast. Even that she manages with perfect ease and decorum.

The romance of Manchester and its people is easy to see now; but in the very early thirties when Louis Golding wrote *Five Silver Daughters* it may have been harder to pick out. Sam Silver, his wife Hannah and their five daughters are a close-knit family as they sit in their kitchen surrounded by anarchists; but as the 20th century unfolds before them they branch out into varied and conflicting areas of political activity.

One daughter marries a Communist who becomes a Bolshevik commissar, another becomes the mistress of a powerful Nazi, another marries a city swindler, and one falls in love with a conscientious objector.

Silver himself, who started out as a small Jewish tailor in Russia, becomes one of the great industrialists of northern England. The strong Jewish tradition to which they belong allows them to stand outside the conventions of purely English life, and Golding makes good use of this to explore the great dramas of the first two decades of the century.

For a novel with so much sentiment the style is curiously controlled, even detached. Silver and his wife are never more than figures, and their five daughters, although described in detail, are often more like signposts than personalities. They do, however, help to set out the story and allow it to move at a hectic pace.

Anne Barnes

NEW PAPERBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

FICTION
A Jest of God, by Margaret Laurence (Virago, £3.95). Second of the Manawaka series of novels, this is a feminist, and the pain of disappointment by one of our fine Canadian novelists. *Ice and Fire*, by Andrea Dworkin (Flamingo, £2.95). Brutal life of young woman in Lower East Side by feminist polemicist. *Prisoners of Glass*, by Elizabeth Wilson (Methuen, £3.95). Irreverent and funny portrait of socialism and feminism. *The Limits of Vision*, by Robert Irvin (Penguin, £2.95). Crazy and witty fantasy about the war of housework against dirt.

These Golden Days, by John Braine (Methuen, £2.50). Braine's last, resigned, autumnal love story.

NON-FICTION

Arcana Mundi, by George Luck (Aquarian Press, £3.95). Magic and the occult in the Greek and Roman worlds. *Shaping of the Soviet Union*, by Alex de Jongh (Fontana, £5.95). Biography of the monster by New College don.

The Best Loved Game, by Geoffrey Moorhouse (Pavilion, £5.95). Potpourri of cricket and the English idiosyncrasy, match, by one of our most vivid descriptive writers.

The Pillow Book of Eleanor Bron (Eleanor Bron, £4.95). Snippets and gobbets collected by our wit and actress, imitating a 10th-century Japanese lady-in-waiting.

Really out of

Africa

ROCK RECORDS

Johnny Clegg & Savuka: *Third World Child* (EMI EMC 3526)
The Petrol Emotion: *Babble* (Polydor TPEL 1)
Dave Alvin: *Every Night About This Time* (Demon FENL 90)
Various Artists: *Square Roots* (Folk Roots FROOT 001)
Various Artists: *The Cutting Edge* (Cooking Vinyl GRILL 001)

It would not be altogether surprising if Johnny Clegg's *Third World Child* eventually sold more copies than Paul Simon's *Graceland*. Clegg, a citizen of South Africa, has lived for 20 years in the midst of the music and culture that Simon has been able to research only retrospectively; while *Graceland* opened a window on the world of Mbanga township jive and framed it in a relatively pure and fragile state, *Third World Child* showcases such influences fully absorbed into a rumbustious, popular rock format. The marketing possibilities must be awe-inspiring.

The fusion is at its most perfect on numbers like "Are You Ready?" and "Asimbonanga" where Clegg slips easily between English and Zulu and from rock chorus to spiritual chant. The pan-Africanism of "Scatterlings of Africa" and "Great Heart" is built as much on the foundation of a western, FM radio rock beat, as it is derived from the harmonic and lyrical references to the music of the motherland.

While Clegg achieves significant success in the building of cultural and musical bridges, the rock music monster, forever on the lookout for souls to devour, taps wholeheartedly into this new, potentially rich vein of inspiration.

In recent years, radical political activism has become a source of guidance for many a rock manifesto, usually with dire musical results (The Redskins, Conflict, Easterhouse and others). One exception is That Petrol Emotion, the group from Londonderry. These severe critics of the British presence in Ireland are currently in Britain to sell an album called *Babble*, which is an exhilarating and disturbing exercise in musical immoderation.

The message in their lyrics is difficult to fathom, but with a conventional guitar line-up, they produce the most incredibly driven music it is possible to imagine. The bug-eyed aggression of "Chester Burnette" and the violent heaving "Belly Bugs" are like musical terrorist attacks. Despite the occasional moments of melody, clearly detectable on "For What It's Worth" and "Big Decision", this is a grim beller of an album that indicates to the likes of The Jesus



Potentially bigger than *Graceland*: Johnny Clegg & Savuka, fusing styles from inside and outside the motherland into a popular rock format

And Mary Chain just who the hard men really are.

Dave Alvin has left The Blasters, the group he started in LA with his brother Phil, and his first solo album, *Every Night About This Time*, is a mixed collection of original songs which range from the traditional country flavour of the title track (he is apparently on the verge of signing to a major label in Nashville) to the flat-out barnstorming of "4th of July", a number covered by the LA hardcore band, X.

Alvin claims that he left The Blasters to perform songs that he could not do with them, but as well as including three of that group's catalogue — "Long White Cadillac", "Jubilee Train" and "Border Radio" — this album mixes most of the familiar ingredients of country, R'n'B and rock'n'roll, albeit with more of a populist slant than that favoured by The Blasters.

With "Brother", a slow bluesy

piece of union folklore about a labour dispute, and the universal message of "Saturday Night", Alvin nudges into the Springsteen lane, but his untutored voice and as yet unfocused overall vision let him down in the finishing stretch, where he stumbles at some point between good and great.

The current renaissance in folk music seems to have been inspired as much by the movement's willingness to become a much broader church than it was before, as by the influx of new talent. Two compilation albums indicate the extent of the transformation: *The Cutting Edge* on Cooking Vinyl, the label that has enjoyed success with Michelle Shocked and The Oyster Band among others, and *Square Roots*, subtitled "An unlikely selection from the pages of *Folk Roots* magazine".

"Unlikely" seems fair enough when *Square Roots* offers Bulgarian modelling (Nadka Karadjova's

"Nedelyo Nedelyo"), Balkan dance (The 3 Mustaphas 3's "Speed The Traktor") and West African harp music (Demba Konte & Kausu Kuyateh's "Solo") alongside traditional cello arrangements such as The Copper Family's "By The Green Grove" and June Tabor's "Bird In A Cage". Kathryn Tickell makes a ghastly wailing noise with some Northumbrian pipes, but Ted Hawkins's version of "Dock Of The Bay" is a distinctly rewarding experience.

By championing such a cosmopolitan range of music, *Folk Roots* magazine may take some credit for revitalizing a folk scene that had become stuck in a parochial, woolly jumper time warp; and as *The Cutting Edge* demonstrates there is now plenty of modern British folk music that contradicts that stereotype. Edward II & The Red Hot Polkas play accordion across a reggae beat on "The Walls of Butlins", and We Free Kings offer a

folk-punk thrash called "Death Of The Wild Colonial Boy". The Mekons, who used to be a punk band of sorts, pop up with a tex-mex flavoured romp called "Can't Find My Money" and we even find a "wizard of the electric zither", Andrew Cronshaw, making a pleasant *Charivari of Fire* sort of soundtrack with "A Debatable Land".

While such a burst of fresh activity is to be welcomed, a disconcertingly high proportion of these tracks play on novelty factors. The Oyster Band, who are featured on both albums, are probably the best that the New Wave of folk has so far thrown up, and yet they have built their music on firm, traditional foundations. No doubt time will weed out the less ardent devotees, carried along for the moment on the current surge of enthusiasm.

David Sinclair

Tippett's Mask demands a hearing

CLASSICAL RECORDS

Tippett: *The Mask of Time*. Soloists, BBC Symphony Chorus and Orchestra (Andrew Davis, EMI EX 27 0567 3 (2 black discs))

Sir Colin Davis has voiced his understandable disappointment that funds were not forthcoming to record *The Mask of Time* with its original forces in 1984; he may gain some comfort from its appearance in this version conducted by his namesake, which was recorded at the performance in the Festival Hall just over a year ago.

For the rest of us, though,

there may be more problems. Tippett's work arrives with a vast array of imprimaturs, both internal and external. The text, typically, picks from a luxuriant garden of sources: Yeats, Shelley, Akhmatova, Bronowski, Hinduism and Orphic myth. And the outer texts, including Tippett's own statements and the substantial note included here by the work's dedicatee Meinor Bowen, unblushingly invite comparison with *The Creation* and the *Missa solennis*. Perhaps this is going too far, perhaps not; it is hard to know what such comparisons might mean, other than to insist we are dealing with something important.

Of the importance of the

subject, there can be no doubt: what Tippett offers is a set of meditations on the meaning of divinity in a rational age; and no doubt he speaks for many in his wish to be astonished by scientific explanation and yet, in his own phrase, "stalk on" in search of transcendence. However, the essentialness of Tippett's concerns, and the vitality of his expression, it is unbelievable that this is the work of a man nearing 80 — only increase the difficulty of coming to the work freshly. For though this is a liturgy of scepticism, its presentation leaves little room for any doubt to be articulated about its own value.

I would wonder, nevertheless, about the frequent re-

course to musical symbol: the use of similar codes of exoticism for Islam and the I Ching seems excessively brutal. I would wonder, too, about the thoroughly personal character of so much of the music: there is a very great deal of dotted madrigalian rhythm, besides such other Tippett specialities as the blues, the didactic recitative and the authorial tenor (Robert Tear is excellent in this part, which so looks back to Dov, Mark and the song cycles). It is almost as if the cast of *The Knot Garden* had embarked on an oratorio.

But the recording, despite some orchestral muddle inevitable under the conditions, is thoroughly affirmative. Andrew Davis, as is right, clearly

has no doubts about the importance of the work, or about the huge energy, driving determination and sheer vitality of sound the score enjoins; there is also, excellent solo work from Faye Robinson and Sarah Walker besides Mr Tear.

The work is perhaps more about Tippett than it is about our "place in the world as we know it and in the mysterious universe at large", to quote the composer; it still demands to be heard.

Paul Griffiths

Andrew Davis writes about *The Mask of Time* in the Arts page next week.



Fresh: Sir Michael Tippett

Union dues

The Musicians' Union is facing demands from members for a substantial increase in basic rates for theatrical engagements. A motion submitted for its delegate conference in July says theatrical touring allowances are up to 48 per cent less than those for opera and ballet. Meanwhile the London branch wants to know how much its union officials are paid. Individual salaries should be published in the annual report, it says.

Gavin Bell

BRIDGE

Tribute to a master

Low Mathe, who died in April last year, was one of the great American masters of all time. He won the World Championship in 1954, but although he represented the United States in 1955, 1962 and 1966, it was to be his only world success. His manner was like his bidding: direct and uncompromising.

I first met Mathe in Turin in 1960 in the final round of the first World Olympiad. His team was out of contention; we were assured of the title provided we won this match. It is a matter of history that the Americans' determination, even though they had nothing to win, deprived a tired British team of the world title.

Alfred Sheinwald, writing in the *Los Angeles Times*, recalls this example of Mathe's prowess as a rubber bridge player.

Game all. Dealer North.

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THE WEEK AHEAD



GALLERIES

THROWAWAY LINES: Kurt Schwitters (1887-1948) is best known for his pioneering collages made from ephemera such as bus tickets and old envelopes. It is not widely known that he lived the last eight years of his life in London and in Ambleside, where he made money by painting portraits of local characters such as his friend, Mr Routledge (above). This final, contradictory, period of his art is the subject of "Kurt Schwitters in Britain" at Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield (0742 26281), from today.



DANCE

STEP FATHER: Christopher Bruce, as dancer, choreographer and a master of footwork, has made a unique contribution to Ballet Rambert's development over three decades. It is recognized in a programme this week comprising three of his creations. They represent a range of work from lyrical to tragic, exultant to sinister, comic to bitter. As the company's last remaining link with its founder, Marie Rambert, Bruce maintains the dramatic quality which she fostered. Sadler's Wells (01-278-8916).



ROCK

OLD PRETENDER: Chrissie Hynde, now the only original member in The Pretenders, has fashioned the group in her own tough, sexy image. The girl from Akron, Ohio who came to London and formed the band in 1978, has maintained a consistent musical thread despite the deaths of two former members. Tonight, Barrowlands, Glasgow (041 552 4801); tomorrow, Edinburgh Playhouse, (031 557 2590); Tuesday, Manchester Apollo (061 273 3775); Thursday and Friday, Wembley Arena (01-902 1234).



OPERA

MURDER STORY: Dmitri Shostakovich's intensely powerful opera, *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk* was written in the 1930s and denounced by the Soviet authorities as "bourgeois and formalistic". It gets a long overdue British stage premiere from the English National Opera. Josephine Barstow plays the woman whose love for her servant leads her to commit double murder. The English translation is by David Pountney, who also directs, and Mark Elder is the conductor. London Coliseum (01-636 3161), Friday 7pm.



THEATRE

HONEST BROKER: Alan Ayckbourn has had five plays performed by the National Theatre but his new comedy, *A Small Family Business*, is the first to get a NT premiere. Michael Gambon plays Jack McCracken, a man who lives by the maxim that honesty is the best policy. But he finds it a dubious recipe for keeping his business and family together. With Simon Cadell, Polly Adams and Marcia Werran. Ayckbourn himself directs. Olivier Theatre, London SE1 (01-923 2252), opens Thursday after previews.



BOOKS

MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION: Ruth Rendell has set her latest psycho-thriller, *Talking to Strange Men*, in the seamy and topical world of espionage, which so obsesses the British in fiction as in real life. London Central Intelligence planning operations, invitations to functions, thirteen years ago a young woman was murdered, and the crime never solved. Public schoolboys have set up a spy network with a rival school. *Talking to Strange Men* is published by Hutchinson on Thursday (£10.95).

THEATRE

OPENINGS

CHICKEN SOUP WITH BARLEY: Arnold Wesker's saga of East End Jewish life 1936-56, presented as part of the Jewish East End Celebration, by East End Theatre Company, directed by Rebecca Wolman. Hall Moon, 213 Mile End Road, London E1 (790 4000). Opens Wed.

FRAGMENTS OF ISABELLA: Based on a memoir of life in Auschwitz concentration camp. One-woman show by Gabrielle Reidy and Michael Scott, performer and director respectively. London premiere. Waterman Arts Centre, 40 High Street, Brentford, Middlesex (01-568 1176). Opens Mon. **THE MONKEY WALK:** Eastenders stars Ross Davidson and Shirley Chentoni, directed by Jimmy Thompson in a romantic comedy by John Murray. First stop on a national tour until August. Marlborough, Scarborough, Norwich, Croydon, Southampton, Southampton, Leeds. Richmond Theatre (01-940 0088). Opens Mon. Until May 23.

THE TWO NOBLE KINSMEN: Barry Kyle's RSC Stratford production features Hugh Quarshie, Gerard Murphy, Imogen Stubbs in the tale of cousins split by jealous rivalry; by Shakespeare and John Fletcher. Mermaid (01-236 5588). From Wed. Press night May 26. **THE WESTWOODS:** London premiere of a "musical soap opera" by Alan Ayckbourn, directed by television director Vivienne Cozens. Ecoterra Theatre, Oxford Arms, 285 Camden High Street, London NW1 (01-482 4857). Previews Tues. Opens Wed.

OUT OF TOWN

BIRMINGHAM: The Travelling Players. Ian Forsyth directs a music theatre piece by Chris Hawes about a troupe of actors caught up in a civil war. Repertory Studio (021 236 4455). Until May 30.

LIVERPOOL: The Cherry Blossom Tree: Prize-winning play in national competition for young writers, by Jonathan Harvey, about a girl prematurely discovering the acts of life. Playhouse (051 709 8363). Opens Thurs.

MANCHESTER: Oedipus: David Threlfall in a new translation of the two Sophocles plays: *Oedipus the King* and *Oedipus at Colonus*. Translated by Dr Christopher Stace. Royal Exchange (061 833 9633). Preview Wed. Opens Thurs.

PLYMOUTH: A Night in the Country: John Downie's thriller was inspired by the mysterious sudden violent death of an entire West Country family. Directed by Nigel Bryant. Touring show. Drum, Theatre Royal (0752 689595). Opens Wed.

JAZZ

CEDAR WALTON TRIO: Literate post-bop piano, somewhat between Herbie Hancock and Bill Evans in approach. Also on the bill is the proprietor's quintet, always worth hearing. Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Frith Street, London W1 (01-439 0747). Mon-Fri.

COMPANY WEEK: Final two nights of the latest season by guitarist Derek Bailey's collection of free improvisers features Lee Konitz (alto saxophone), Richard Teitelbaum (synthesizers), Barre Phillips (bass) and other like-minded mavericks. Arts Theatre, Great Newport Street, London W1 (01-836 2132), today and tomorrow.

THEATRE: Tony Patrick and Jeremy Kingston: Films: Geoff Brown: Television, Radio and Films on TV: Peter Waymark: Concerts: Max Harrison: Opera: Hilary Finch: Rock: David Sinclair: Jazz: Richard Williams: Dance: John Percival: Galleries: David Lee: Photography: Mike Young: Bookings: Anne Whitehouse.

TELEVISION



GEORGE MELLY: The good-time surrealist fronts John Chilton's excellent Feetwarmers. 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 (01-636 0833), Mon.

THE WILD SIDE OF TOWN: Delightful series, enthusiastically presented by Chris Baines, about how wildlife is flourishing in city centres. BBC1, Tues, 11.10-11.35pm.

KING LEAR: Laurence Olivier's finest television performance and last great tragic role, repeated in honour of his 80th birthday. Channel 4, Thurs, 9pm-midnight.

JAMES STIRLING: Omnibus profile of the distinguished architect whose latest design, the Clure Gallery at the Tate, opened last month. BBC1, Fri, 10.25-11.25pm.

FILMS

OPENINGS

DESERT BLOOM (PG): Sharp, poignant study of family turmoil near an atomic testing site in Nevada during the early Fifties; with Annabeth Gish as the daughter entering adolescence, and Jon Voight as her embittered stepfather. Directed by Eugene Corr. Cannon Tottenham Court (01-636 6148), Odson Kensington (01-602 6844), from Fri.

SPACECAMP (PG): A bunch of youngsters get launched into outer space. Unfruitful mesh of science-fiction and teen comedy, with Kate Capshaw, Lea Thompson, and an overly cute robot called Jinx. Directed by Harry Winer. Odson Marble Arch (01-723 2011), from Fri.

T DAN SMITH (15): Documentary portrait of the Newcastle businessman sent to prison for his part in the Poulson affair. Made by the Amber Film group. Metro (01-437 0757), from Fri.

FOREIGN BODY (15): Victor Banerjee stars as a poor Indian immigrant surviving in England on cheek, luck and the knowing advice of a distant relative (Warren Mitchell). Broad British comedy, directed by Ronald Neame. Cannons Haymarket (01-839 1527) and Tottenham Court Road (01-636 6148).

SELECTED

THAT'S LIFE! (15): Glossy comedy-drama from Blake Edwards, with Jack Lemmon as the hypochondriac cursing his 60th birthday and Julie Andrews as his saintly wife. Cannon Shaftesbury Avenue (01-836 6278).

PRICK UP YOUR EARS (18): Joe Orton's life, loves and murder. Strong performances from Gary Oldman and Alfred Molina as the writer and lover locked in a destructive relationship. Stephen Frears directs from Alan Bennett's sardonic script. Cuzon West End (01-439 4805).

CONCERTS

ANXIOUS BERNSTEIN: Edgard von Meinhardt conducts the Philharmonic Repertoire Orchestra in Leonard Bernstein's Symphony No 2, titled "The Age of Anxiety." Steven Miller is at the piano. St John's, Smith Sq, London SW1 (01-222 1061). Today, 7.30pm.

PAUK'S 25TH: To mark the 25th anniversary of his first London violin recital, György Pauk plays Partitas by Bach (BWV 1004) and Liszt's *Sonatas* by Beethoven (Op 12 No 1) and Debussy, and Bartók's *Rhapsody No 1*. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St, London W1 (01-935 2141). Today, 7.30pm.

HOPKINS/NSO: The National Symphony Orchestra plays Ravel's *Bohème*, Falla's *Ritual Fire Dance*, an *Adagio* by Khachaturian, Rodrigo's *Concierto de Aranjuez* (Carlos Bonell, guitar). Antony Hopkins introduces and conducts. Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, cc 01-928 8800). Today, 7.30pm.

GERMAN ARTS: As a contribution to the ongoing Festival of German Arts the Kammerorchester der Jungen Deutschen Philharmonie plays Richard Strauss's Introduction to *Capriccio*, Henze's *Double Concerto*, Shostakovich's Chamber Symphony Op 110a. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, cc 01-928 8800). Tomorrow, 7.15pm.

ALL BEETHOVEN: The celebrated pianist Maurizio Pollini performs Beethoven's *Sonatas* Op 26, 57, "Appassionata," 78, and 81a "Les Adieux." Festival Hall, Mon, 7.30pm.

FROM POLAND: The Polish Chamber Orchestra is conducted by Iona Brown in Tchaikovsky's *Serenade*, Britten's *Bridge Variations*. In Sach's *Concerto for Two Violins* she also partners Jan

Stanislav, who solos in Bach's E major Violin Concerto. Barbican Centre, Silk St, London EC2 (01-62 8795, cc 01-638 8891). Mon, 7.45pm.

FILMS ON TV

THE BAD AND THE BEAUTIFUL (1952): Hollywood's sardonic look at Hollywood, with Kirk Douglas (as a ruthless producer) Lana Turner and Dick Powell. BBC1, tomorrow, 3.05-5pm.

REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE (1955): Famous for James Dean's portrayal of the troubled adolescent but strong acting all round and edgy direction from Nicholas Ray. BBC2, tomorrow, 11pm-12.55am.

NINETEEN NINETEEN (1965): Paul Scofield as a former patient of Freud taking a journey back into the past. Channel 4, Mon, 10-11.50pm.



● Domiziana Giordano as the young interpreter in Andrei Tarkovsky's *Nostalghia*. Made in Italy in 1983, it is a typical Tarkovsky work: complex, elliptical, relying more on images and relationships than conventional plotting. The theme is a melancholy of the expatriate, explored through the meeting of a Russian professor (Oleg Jankowsky) and a mystic (Erland Josephson). Channel 4, Thursday, 12.15-2.30am.

PHOTOGRAPHY

EXPOSURE: Moody black and white photographs culled from the pages of *Eliz* magazine, always stylish and at times quite exciting. Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (01 589 6371).

LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS WOMEN: A fascinating insight into American life between the years of 1936 and 1945 when the Farm Security Administration project attempted to document the hardships experienced by American farmers who had lost their land as a result of the depression. National Museum of Photography, Prince's View, Bradford, (0274 727488) until July 19.

GALLERIES

OPENINGS

WILLIAM SCOTT: A retrospective for an underrated painter who has pursued his single-minded vision of abstracted still-life for nearly 40 years. Ginnel Fils, 30 Davies Street, London W1 (01-493 2488). Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm, free, until June 20. From Tues.

GRAHAM SUTHERLAND (1903-1980): An exhibition of 26 previously unexhibited works on paper. Christopher Hull Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London SW1 (01-225 0500). Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 12 noon-1pm, free, until June 13. From Wed.

JOHN PIPER: New paintings of quintessentially English landscapes by an eminent artist. Beaux Arts, York Street, Bath (0225 64850). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, free, until June 30. From Wed.

A PARADISE LOST: Subtitled *The Neo-Romantic Imagination*

in Britain 1935-55, this important show brings together works by Paul Nash, John Piper, John Minton, Cecil Collins and many more. Barbican Art Gallery, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (01-638 4141). Tues-Sat 10am-6.45pm, Sun 12 noon-5.45pm, £2.50, until July 19. From Tues.

SELECTED

PAULA REGO: Paintings and drawings from 1951 to 1985. Chapter Arts Centre, Market Road, Cardiff (0222 356551). Mon-Sat 12 noon-5pm and 7-10pm, free, until May 24.

ALRED WALLIS, CHRISTOPHER WOOD AND SEN NICHOLSON: The start of a major touring show of paintings by three artists and friends who lived in St Ives during the 1930s. Pier Arts Centre, Stromness, Orkney (0855 950209). Tues-Sat 10.30am-12.30pm, 1.30-5pm, Sun 2-5pm, free, until May 30.

LAST CHANCE

THE ART OF WATERCOLOUR: A survey, from Dürer through Turner and Girtin to Paul Nash, of a medium beloved of the English. Castle Museum, Norwich (0503 611277). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2pm-5pm, free. Ends Sunday.

NO END TO DREAMING: Laurence Olivier makes his first radio "appearance" for more than 30 years, playing an old Polish Jew in a monologue written for him by Peter Barnes. Radio 3, Fri, 7-7.30pm.

ROGUES' GALLERY: Sheila Minto, secretary to Prime Ministers from Stanley Baldwin to Harold Wilson, looks back on her years in number 10 Downing Street. Radio 4, tomorrow, 6.15-6.30pm.

SOLO ACROSS THE ATLANTIC: Colin Sinton plays the aviation hero Charles Lindbergh in Don Haworth's

play marking the 80th anniversary of the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris. Radio 4, Mon, 7.45-9.45pm.

PICTURES OF SCOTTY: In the fifth of the series on British institutions, David Lomax investigates the controversial world of the Freemasons. Radio 4, Thurs, 7.40-8.25pm.

PRINCESS ANNE: The example of her father, the Duke of Edinburgh, and becomes the second member of the Royal Family to submit herself to five questions from listeners in the international phone-in programme. *It's Your World*. Her subject will be her work for the Save the Children Fund, of which she is president. On past form, her answers are likely to be crisp and to the point. Radio 4, tomorrow, 12.10-12.55pm.

TAMMY WYNETTE: Her 1968 recording of "Stand By Your Man" remains the biggest selling single by a woman in the history of country music, and with her bell-like voice and chaotic mental history the 45-year-old singer personifies the ups and downs of the Nashville dream. Tonight, Lakeside Country Club, Frimley Green, Nr Camberley (0262 235454), tomorrow, Oxford Apollo (0855 244544).

SANTANA: The original latin/rock fusionist, Carlos Santana, celebrates 20 years in the business with more glissandos and grins, while his latest aggregate supply the pummeling polyrhythmic support. Tonight (two shows 8pm & 9pm) and tomorrow, Hammersmith Odeon, London W6 (01-748 4081).

DOCTOR & THE MEDICS: The members of Duncan-rock share a fifth anniversary knees-up with friends of a similarly adored disposition: Gaye Gilks On Acid, Zodiac Midwinter, Rat Scabies et al. Tonight, Town & Country, London NW5 (01-287 3334).

SUZANNE VEGA: *Standing on the Edge* went straight in at No 2, confirming the Broadway market for the New Yorker's adult-oriented folk. Tomorrow, Brighton Centre (0273 202671); Mon & Tues, Hammersmith Odeon, London W6 (01-748 4081).

BALLET RAMBERT: Richard Alston's new *Pulsatilla* and Glen Tetley's *Pierrot Lunaire* make up the programme today and Mon. Ther: (Tues to Thurs) three ballets by Christopher Bruce. The London season ends (Fri plus May 23) with a mixed bill including Siobhan Davies's new production of *Pushes*. Sadler's Wells (01-278 8916).

GEORGIAN STATE DANCERS: Colourful folk dances from the Soviet Union play for a fortnight in London before a five-week British tour. The Palladium (01-437 7373) Mon to May 30.

BRIGHTON FESTIVAL: Ian Spink's new *Weighing the Heart for Second Smiles* with

live music by Man Jumping premieres at Gardner Centre, Thurs to May 23. Passage Nord from Norway is at Salfes Benney Theatre, Fri to May 24. Festival Box Office (0273 674337).

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: Andrea Serban's exuberant production of Turgandot is back, this time with Hungarian soprano Eva Marton making her house debut in the title role, with Jose Carreras as the Calaf, and Cynthia Haymon as Liu. Giuseppe Patrone conducts performances tonight, tomorrow and Friday at 7.30pm. Covent Garden, WC2 (01-240 1065).

OPERA NORTH: Now on tour with their new, striking Philip Prowse production of Strauss's *Capriccio* on Fri, and with Graham Vick's highly-acclaimed *Seiptylo* on Thurs. Also in repertoire is the *Rochester/Maret/Roy Traviata* on Tues and two performances of David Freeman's *La Bohème* on Wed and next Sat. All performances start at 7.15pm. Palace Theatre, Manchester (061 2369922).

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA: Gies Haverall's new production of *Le nozze di Figaro*, opening on Wed, makes space for some extra parts of Mozart. Sir Charles Mackerras conducts the work with music written for Susanna and the Countess never heard here before. On Tues and Fri, further performances of *La Bohème* and on Thurs another chance to see Lucien Pille's challenging *Carmen*. New Theatre, Park Place, Cardiff (0222 394844).

SCOTTISH OPERA: An exciting week in Glasgow with Graham Vick's new production of Britten's *Billy Budd* opening on Thurs, and with a further performance of the company's new production of *Madama Butterfly* directed by Nuria Espert on Wed. All performances start at 7.15pm. Theatre Royal, Glasgow (041-331 1234).

FIRST CHANCE

JULY AT THE SOUTH BANK: Advance booking opens this week for highlights including only London performance of the Harwood trio, Dizzie Gillespie and his 70th anniversary Big Band; and Louis Armstrong concert with special tribute to Alex Welsh on the fifth anniversary of his death. Entertainment also from Stan Getz Quartet, Courtney Pine Band, Richard Stilgoe and Peter Skellern: an evening of Yiddish Theatre; and performances of Verdi *Requiem* and Beethoven *Missa Solenne*. Advance postal booking from Tues. General booking from June 2/3. South Bank concert halls, London SE1 (01-928 3191, 01-928 3002 information).

DICKENS FESTIVAL SUMMER SERENADE: London Festival Orchestra under Ross Pople perform works by Vivaldi, Britten and Dvorak, with Neil Mackie and Derek Taylor as soloists, on their summer Festival Cathedral Music tour. Rochester Cathedral, May 30. Bookings, Central Hall Theatre, 170 High Street, Chatham (0634 403868).

LAST CHANCE

REFLECTIONS: Paintings and drawings by artist Shanti Thomas, showing dreams, myths and legends, and city sequences, with special emphasis on lives of women. Ends tomorrow. Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 (01-603 4535).



Bumpy road: from left, Dennis Hopper in *Easy Rider*, in *The American Friend* and in his Oscar-nominated role in *Best Shot*

Hopper's hard ride back

Oil and water, chalk and cheese, Oscars and Dennis Hopper: none of them seem natural partners. Yet Hopper — symbol of the hell-raising Hollywood renege — was nominated this year for his acting role in *Hoosiers* (released in Britain next week under the unimprobable title *Best Shot*).

In the event he lost to Michael Caine, but nothing can diminish the nomination's significance. Hopper is back in business.

He is currently directing Robert Duvall and Sean Penn in a cop drama, *Colour*; there is talk of *Easy Rider II*, set 200 years after the nuclear holocaust; and as an actor, Hopper seems in constant demand — he worked on nine films in the past two years.

Not that the bad days are completely behind him. No-one would yet cast him as a cardinal or the US President. But if you want an alcoholic fallen angel of basketball (*Best Shot*), an alcoholic gambler (*The Pick-Up Artist*), a psychotic villain (*Blue Velvet*), or a one-legged river in love with an inflatable doll (*The River's Edge*), then Hopper is your man.

In earlier times he could have played an alcoholic without any rehearsal: his daily intake was once computed at half-a-gallon of rum and approximately 27 beers, with three grams of cocaine as a chaser. But after enduring what he calls "my Ray Milland time" in the early 1980s — hearing voices, imagining murders — Hopper got himself dried out and disentangled. Cigarettes apart, he is now as clean as a whistle.

Hopper's bumpy road stretches back a long way. After making a flashing appearance as an epileptic in the TV series *Medic*, he moved on to Warner Brothers and *Rebel Without a Cause*. James Dean gave him solid advice on acting ("Do it, don't show it"), but Hopper's method approach sat ill with the veteran director Henry Hathaway. After 86 takes and furious quarrels on Hathaway's *From Hell to Texas*, Hopper found Hollywood's door shut.

million dollars and total artistic control on *The Last Movie*. For Hopper it very nearly was: his masters so disliked this willfully ramshackle film about the shooting of a western in Peru that they buried the prints in granite.

Hopper retreated to his New Mexico home, licking his wounds and ego, and emerging occasionally for acting roles: he appeared as the mysterious title character, for instance, in Wim Wenders' *The American Friend*.

Now Hopper is out of limbo. *Best Shot* is really Gene Hackman's film: he plays a basketball coach who catapults a small-town Indiana team from abject defeat to heartening success. But Hopper's performance as Shooter, the former college basketball star who started to drink after missing a crucial shot in a big game, is sufficiently polished and restrained to grab the attention. Indeed, it almost grabbed an Oscar.

Geoff Brown

Best Shot (PG) opens in London on May 22 at the Cannon Oxford Street (01-636 0110) and Cannon Panton Street (01-930 0631).

THE TIMES / DEC SCHNEIDER COMPETITION
Today's question: Alcock and Brown were the first fliers to make a successful non-stop crossing of the Atlantic. In what year did they succeed?

Q The answer to this question is a number. Add this to the answers to the four previous questions which have appeared in *The Times* this week. Then call 01-496 3291 between 8am and 8pm tomorrow, giving (1) your numerical solution; (2) your Tuesday's *Computer Horizons*; and (3) your name and daytime telephone number. The winner will receive a holiday voucher for £1,000. Another competition will begin in *Computer Horizons* on Tuesday.



SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Rearguard action

Perhaps the most irritating sight of the summer is that of the back-sides of batsmen and wicket keepers on television: when a spin bowler is bowling towards the cameraman, you can see nothing at all of what he is doing. And with Abdul Qadir (if he turns up) to bowl against England this summer, the thought is a frustrating one. In Australia, Channel Nine shows every ball from behind the bowler's arm, as we saw throughout the winter. Why not on BBC? There are, said the head of sport, Jonathan Martin, philosophical, financial and technical reasons for keeping things as they are. Keeping to the same end makes the rhythm of the game clearer, traditionalists argue. A single camera will be set up behind the bowler's arm for replays, but complete coverage from both ends would require three more cameras: there is always money to worry about at the BBC. And thirdly, England is, you will notice, a great deal further from the equator than Australia. In summer evenings the sun hangs long and low in the sky. Looking from the nursery end at Lord's is to stare straight into the sun from 3.30 onwards. The shadows are baffling, it's a struggle to see anything, and the grass turns yellow. So we shall continue with back-sides.

Harrow hero

I thought my mate Eddy did rather well on Tuesday, but his magnificent bowling for the mighty Twinn Irregulars was put in the shade by a Harrow schoolboy, Jonathan Pool. Bowling for Harrow Under-15s against Bradford, Pool collected the startling figures of nine wickets for one run. The first eight were all clean bowled, and included two hat-tricks. I would be intrigued to hear if anyone, at any level, can match this feat this season.

Quote: "We are in a can't bat, can't bowl, can't field situation." John Embury on Middlesex's current form.

Seoul searching

With the Seoul Olympics little more than a year away, the world's athletes should think about learning Korean since the Koreans are having problems learning English, the lingua franca of international sport. After the Asian Games last year, the International Olympic Committee told the South Korean authorities that officials with better English were needed; soon after, restrictions on the entry of foreigners wanting to teach English were lifted but were promptly reimposed. There had been a similar reversal in 1984, leading to the closure of a Berlitz branch with an estimated loss of \$400,000 without having taught a single student.

Evergreen

Steve Davis is in line for Olympic Gold, I see. For among the many strange things the International Olympic Committee has been discussing at its annual meeting in Istanbul this week has been snooker. The Kenya representative, Reginald Alexander, suggested that snooker and bowls should be considered for future Olympics to give older people a chance to win medals. Alexander does not seem to have noticed that both these sports have now become young men's games.

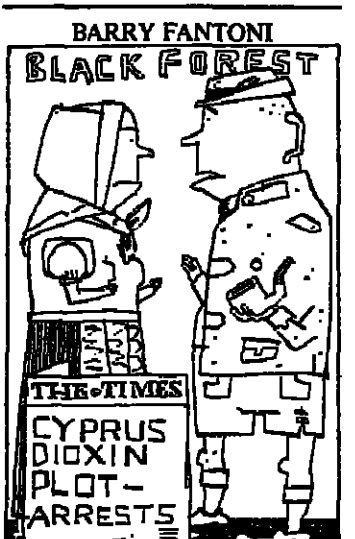
I have just received this season's fixture list for Hudson's Hollywood XI, run by Ian Botham's former agent, Tim Hudson. On match days you can buy a Hudson cricket sweater for only £75. A snip for all Hudson fans!

Front runner

I was taken back to hear of a race horse called Fort Wapping. It belongs to the wife of the trainer Fulke Johnson Houghton, and she is a Telegraph reader. The horse is out of a mare called Hot Press, and Johnson Houghton — who does read The Times — says, with true trainer's precision, that the horse "should win a race".

Superior

"Football needs a Superleague," said Glenn Hoddle in his ghosted second autobiography, *Spurred to Success*. "The fans have lost interest and now they select their matches. They won't go to watch the mundane games against the likes of Coventry..."



Barry Fantoni
"Too bad they can't catch the Acid Rain gang"

What a very run world we live in. If the Prince of Wales sought his recreation in nightclubs like the Duke of Windsor, or at the card table like Edward VII — to compare him with his two immediate predecessors who endured long stints as King-in-waiting — he might be criticized for frivolity, but nobody would suggest that he was off the wall.

But let him decide to spend three days fishing for prawns, planting potatoes, rounding up sheep, cutting peat and so on on a Hebridean island, sharing in the life of decent, ordinary people, and many regard his behaviour, at the least, as eccentricity tending to loquaciousness.

The Prince's activities on Berneray don't make me worry about him, but they make me anxious about the mental health of his critics. His holiday seems to me evidence of his great sanity, and those who question the sanity of the sane call their own balance and judgement into account.

The Royal Family, like most people in public life, are constricted by artificiality. Now civilization is of course itself an artificial state, and no one who values it or has benefited from it (which means all of us) should allow himself to fall into the easy romanticism of disparaging its achievements. Rousseau's myth of the noble savage was exploded, and rightly exploded, long ago.

Yet we should also be aware of the detrimental effects of modern life. There are losses as well as gains. Dr Johnson may have maintained that the man who is tired of London is tired of life, but even he found refreshment in his visit to the Hebrides. At the end of his journey he concluded that "Having passed my time almost wholly in cities, I may have been surprised by modes of life and appearances of nature, that are familiar to men of wider survey and more varied conversation. Novelty and ignorance must always be reciprocal, and I cannot

Hail a Prince with feet firmly on the ground

by Allan Massie

but be conscious that my thoughts on national manners are the thoughts of one who has seen but little.

That is not an accusation which could be levelled at the Prince of Wales. His sojourn on Berneray is another example of his determination to avoid the ignorance of the rich and powerful. They live in a ghetto of their own building, and it is surely to the Prince's credit that he has shown himself eager to escape.

It is hardly necessary to expatiate on the good sense he shows in his desire to get back to nature. Every bank manager who returns from the office to tend his cabbages or dahlias exhibits something of the same feeling: every accountant who takes to a sailing boat at the weekend, every shopkeeper who leaves his till and seizes his rod when the rains cause the river to rise, every secretary who mounts a horse or takes the dog for a walk, is doing the same sort of thing. All these activities assert that it does one good to escape from the world of money and man-made things for a season.

Of course the Prince can be accused of play-acting. His trip to Berneray, it may be said, is like Marie Antoinette's dairy; he is pretending to be a crofter as she was pretending to be a milkmaid. Yet her pretence was probably the most sensible thing the unfortunate woman did, and the real fault

was that she was never more than a half-hearted milkmaid. Had she given more attention to her dairy, she might have been a wiser woman and therefore a better Queen. One of the most sensible of Victorian politicians was that Duke of Devonshire who said that his proudest moment was when his pig won first prize at the local agricultural show.

That showed common sense, and the world today needs common sense more than it needs cleverness. Common sense is largely a matter of getting things in perspective and so achieving a balance. All men and women in a position of power and influence are wise to withdraw from the world from time to time. Gladstone used to work in the woods of his Hawarden Estate; Sir Edward Grey watched birds; Baldwin scratched his pigs' backs, just like Lord Emsworth; Churchill built brick walls; Sir James Callaghan's reputation for common sense dates from the time he bought his farm. These withdrawals may not have made them all great statesmen, but it kept them sane ones.

Royalty lives in a world even more constricted and myopic than the political one. It can also seem futile. The endless round of ceremonial occasions must often appear meaningless; it can drive a man demented. Royalty is always in danger of seeing things out of proportion; the insistence in royal

correspondence on tiny matters of etiquette and dress is depressing evidence.

Royal functions have to be carried out as an essential part of the democratic monarchy, but performing them cannot be a satisfying life for an intelligent man. Hence the Prince's desire to escape occasionally into a mode of life in which there is no gap between symbol and substance.

In all the best fairy tales, and in the stories of medieval kingship, good kings and princes travelled incognito among their subjects. The Prince of Wales can hardly hope to imitate his ancestor James V of Scotland, who was known as "the Goodman of Ballengiech", and had, Sir Walter Scott tells us, "a custom of going about the country disguised as a private person, in order that he might hear complaints which might not otherwise reach his ears"; but, by living for a few days in the life of his future subjects, he can acquire a knowledge of them that he would otherwise lack, and which will be of value to him.

One doesn't have to dwell imperiously on any spiritual benefit the Prince may hope to receive from such activities. It is enough that he finds recreation, that they help to preserve his sense of values (though the undertaking itself shows these to be sound). Voltaire concluded that wisdom consisted in cultivating one's garden, and Swift had the King of Brobdingnag give it "as his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

The Common Market farm surpluses may have cast this judgement in doubt, but the principle remains good, and the Prince's time at Berneray shows that he has grasped it.

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John Grigg draws up a list of disappointed parliamentary hopefuls

We also stood — and lost

A public attention focuses on all the brilliant and glamorous figures competing for election or re-election to the House of Commons, a thought might be spared for some of us who took part in the same game long ago, but without success.

The parliamentary *Salon des Refusés* would make quite an interesting dining club, and its president might well be the eminent historian A.L. Rowse, who was twice a candidate in his native Cornwall before the Second World War. In the general elections of 1931 and 1935 he stood for Labour in the Penryn-Falmouth division. Though he disliked Labour's equivocal attitude to defence, he remained "a straight Labour Party man" until Churchill came to power in 1940.

Thereafter his heart was no longer in it, and since 1939 his *Who's Who* entry has contained no mention of his two fights on behalf of Labour. He did not stand again in 1945, though if he had done so his career might have been different, because in that year Labour won Penryn-Falmouth.

Another pre-war Labour candidate was Elizabeth Pakenham, now Elizabeth (Lady) Longford, who stood for Cheltenham in 1935. She stood again, for Oxford in 1950, before deciding that literature was a more promising outlet for her talents.

One of the most battle-scarred of all the failed parliamentary candidates who have made their mark in other ways is the playwright William Douglas-Home. He fought three by-elections as an Independent during the Second World War (at Glasgow Cathcart, Windsor and Clay Cross) and two further elections as a Liberal in the late 1950s (at South Edinburgh). Though he never won a seat, he never lost his deposit.

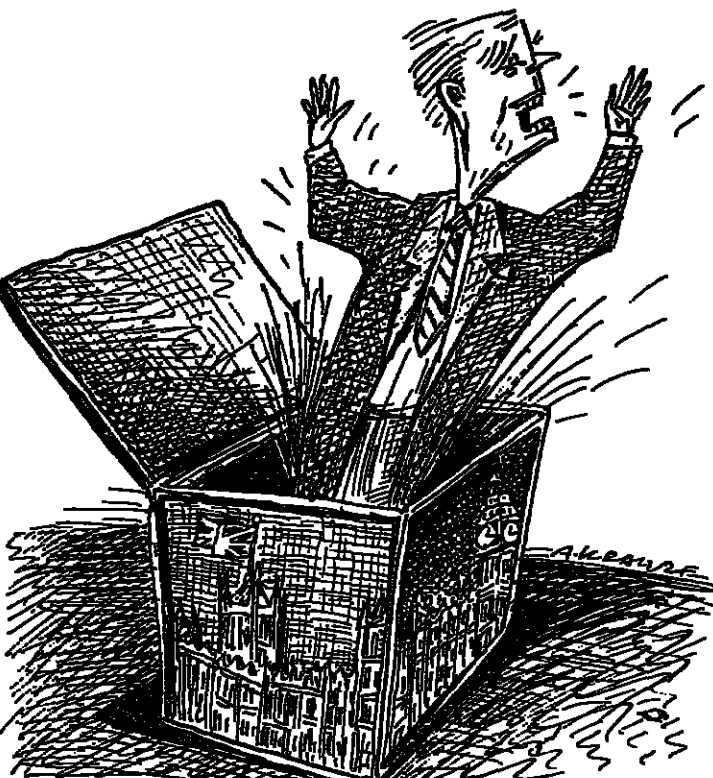
The nearest he came to winning was at Windsor in June 1942, where he lost by only about 2,000 votes to the Conservative/Coalition candidate, (Sir) Charles Montagu Raddcliffe. His platform was opposition to the recently proclaimed policy of unconditional surrender, though he naturally also attracted votes from all who were dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, or who were merely bored by the party line.

While standing as a Liberal for South Edinburgh he took a Saturday off to shoot at his old family home, The Hirsell. Noticing that his brother Alec (a Tory Cabinet minister and soon to be prime minister) was shooting with less than his usual accuracy, William asked him what was wrong. "Oh, I had to go to Edinburgh last night to speak against some Liberal," was the statesman's reply.

William Douglas-Home's record of electoral defeat is matched by that of Lord Walston who, before receiving his life peerage in 1961, was five times a parliamentary candidate. In 1945 he stood as a Liberal for Huntingdonshire, but thereafter he represented Labour in the Cambridge-shire division in 1951 and 1955, and at Gainsborough in 1957 (by-election) and 1959.

A veteran of the 1950 election is William Camp, the writer and public relations expert, who stood as Labour candidate for Solihull (where Roy Jenkins fought his first campaign in 1945). In 1951 Camp's future chairman at the British Railways Board, (Sir) Peter Parker, stood for Labour at Bedford. Parker is a rare example of a major industrialist who has tried for a seat in the Commons.

I am quite an old stager myself, having stood as a Tory at Oldham West in 1951 and 1955. Among those who came to speak for me were Duff Cooper, making one of his last political appearances where his career had begun, and



Nancy Astor, who, in a discursive speech, suddenly told her audience "I married beneath me"; and then, after a stunned silence, "All women do."

A future editor of this newspaper, (Sir) William Rees-Mogg, was Conservative candidate at Chester-le-Street, Co Durham, at a by-election in 1956 and at the 1959 general election. It was lucky for him, and for journalism, that he failed to become an MP.

It was also very lucky for broadcasting that Ludovic Kennedy, and (Sir) Robin Day failed in their attempts to enter Parliament as Liberals during the same period. Day stood for Hereford in 1959 and Kennedy came within 3,000 votes of victory that year at Rochdale, having prepared the ground at a by-election the previous year.

Though already a familiar figure on television, he once spent 20 precious canvassing minutes talking to an old lady about Liberal policies before realising that she had mistaken him for the new vicar. He was greatly helped by the star quality of his wife, Moira Shearer, which was all the more appreciated in the birthplace of Gracie Fields. But their joint efforts were not quite enough to do the trick, and it was not until 1972 that the Liberal cause prevailed in Rochdale, when the local boy Cyril Smith won the seat.



Rochdale, 1958: a pause for refreshment for the Ludovic Kennedys



Fame in other fields: Rowse, Elizabeth Longford, Douglas-Home

In March 1962 the journalist and broadcaster George Scott fought the first of his campaigns as a Liberal when he contested Middlesbrough East at a by-election. Three months later he had a go at Middlesbrough West. In 1964 he fought Wimbledon, and his most recent contest was in 1983 when he gave Virginia Bottomley a good run for her money in Surrey South-West.

The unluckiest of candidates in the 1960s was Peter Goldman, who was a conspicuous victim of the Beatwop (by-election at the worst possible time) factor. As director of the Conservative Political Centre he fought the hopeless West Ham South in 1959 before being chosen to fight comparatively safe Orpington at a by-election in 1962.

But circumstances were against him. The Macmillan government was in deepening trouble and Goldman was overwhelmed by the Liberal Eric Lubbock (now Lord Avebury). He has never stood for Parliament again.

It is very hard to trace the early political adventures of distinguished lawyers. More especially after they have become judges they seem to be at great pains to cover their tracks, but I am sure that patient research would reveal some interesting candidates.

Two High Court judges, at least, admit to having stood: Mr Justice

Waterhouse for Labour in West Fintshire in 1959, and Mr Justice Kilner Brown four times as a Liberal, at Oldbury and Halesowen in 1945 and 1950, and in South Bucks in 1959 and 1964.

One notable silk, Anthony Lester QC, stood in 1966 for Labour at Worthing, against Terence Higgins. Not long afterwards he was nearly chosen for a safe seat but he felt that the right moment for going into Parliament had passed and, anyway, was becoming increasingly disaffected with the Labour Party.

In the 1970 election Laura Grimond, wife of the former Liberal leader and grand-daughter of the last head of a Liberal government, stood for West Aberdeenshire but was defeated by the Conservative, Lt-Col Colin Mitchell ("Mad Mitch"). The fact that she, like her gifted, passionate and eloquent mother, Lady Asquith of Yarnbury, never won a Commons seat is a matter for general regret.

When she was standing for West Aberdeenshire, *The Times*, in a leader entitled "The Asquith Ideal", said that she was top of the list of new members the paper would like to see returned. "Apart from her views, which are admirable, she would make an excellent Member of Parliament, and would fight like an angel for the interests of her distant constituency." That leader must have been written by William Rees-Mogg, but her electoral luck was, sadly, no better than his.

Another 1970 campaigner was John O'Sullivan, until recently associate editor of *The Times* and now a member of Mrs Thatcher's official entourage. He was Conservative candidate for Darlington that year. In the first election of 1974, T.E. Uiley, now a columnist and obituarist, stood as a Liberal, and the temerity to stand as Official Unionist against Ian Paisley in North Antrim. On one occasion he had his car rocked by a crowd in Ballymena, but was none the worse for the experience and, though inevitably beaten by a wide margin, secured a five-figure vote.

Ben Pimlott, the superb biographer of Dalton, and well known to *Times* readers, was Labour candidate in both 1974 elections for Cleveland and Whitby, where the Conservative winner was Leon Brittan. A Conservative loser in those elections (at Durham North West and then Sunderland South) was Sir John Riddell, landowner, banker, and now private secretary to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Parliament's loss is the monarchy's gain.

In 1979 Auberon Waugh appeared as candidate for the Dog Lovers' Party (now defunct?) in North Devon. Like Macaulay's Puritan, he was clearly more concerned to embarrass Jeremy Thorpe than to promote the interests of dogs, but one could wish that fringe candidates were always as entertaining.

By the way, his brother-in-law, Giles Fitzherbert, our No 2 man in Rome, stood in 1964 as Liberal candidate in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, which nowadays seems an unimaginable candidature for that part of the world. Many others could be mentioned. A most colourful failed candidate is Sir Francis Dashwood, the Premier Baronet of Great Britain, who contested West Bromwich (1955) and Gloucester (1957) as a Conservative. Unlike his 18th century namesake, of Hell Fire Club fame, he has been denied the opportunity to become Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"But the list is too long, or good names remain behind."

© Times Newspapers, 1987.

Woodrow Wyatt

Figuring out the result

The Gallup poll in Thursday's *Daily Telegraph* is the least encouraging of recent polls for the Conservatives, giving them 39 per cent against the 49 per cent Gallup recorded at the same distance from the 1983 election. By polling day in 1983 the Conservatives had shed 6.6 per cent of that support. If they have a similar fall before June 11 there could be a hung parliament. This danger ought to remove complacency from the Conservatives and spur them to fight like demons.

Thursday's Gallup poll gave the Alliance 30 per cent compared with its 17.5 per cent before the 1983 election and Labour 28 per cent, compared with 31.5 per cent. Last time the Alliance added remarkably to its initial support. The hopes of its leaders for a hung parliament in which they dictate the terms are rising. But last week's *Economist* published a significant Mori poll in which 54 per cent thought a hung parliament would be bad for the country and only 27 per cent thought it would be good.

Yesterday *The Times* published a Mori poll covering 73 marginal seats. The Tories were backed by 41 per cent, Labour by 33 per cent, and the Alliance by 24 per cent: roughly the same as in 1983. If that situation persists the Conservatives could get something like today's majority despite a drop in the overall national polls. It is fashionable but inaccurate to talk of there being a national anti-Conservative majority. Actually it is an anti-Labour majority: there is much more fear of a Labour government than of Mrs Thatcher staying at No 10.

The Alliance, where it lies second to Labour, may persuade Conservatives to vote its ticket to prevent Labour winning the seat again. It is extremely unlikely that where the Alliance lies second to a sitting Conservative it will entice voters to combine to elect the Alliance. The Alliance's main hope of augmenting its MPs is to win Labour seats, and it is helped in this by the Tories calling it an alternative Labour Party. First-while Labour voters are encouraged to feed the Alliance will bring back the respectable days of Atlee and Gaitskill.

The impression Labour aims to create with its new manifesto is that the need for the Alliance has disappeared because Labour has overnight become a moderate party. Nationalization is played down and shareholders of newly privatized companies will be safe except for those in British Gas and British Telecom.

Labour hopes that defence will be forgotten as an issue in the campaign or, if not, so confused by Mr Healey's tergiversations that it

will be supposed that Labour does not after all intend to discard the British nuclear deterrent and remove the American. A wealth tax will affect only the super rich and but a fraction of the top 5 per cent of taxpayers will be attacked. The House of Lords is not to be abolished.

At last Wednesday's meeting a mere six out of 40 voted against the seemingly mild manifesto. At the end the hardliners gave it their support. It was bad luck for Mr Kinnock that the moment he was painting the happy facade of all moderate together the Greenwich Labour Party selected Mrs Deirdre Wood, who successfully lost the February by-election to the Alliance, to be its parliamentary candidate again.

Both the Alliance and the Conservatives will powerfully and frequently remind us that a few days' moderation will not wash away years of the weird and unpopular behaviour of many Labour-controlled councils and local education authorities. The deathbed conversion of Charles II to Roman Catholicism did not fool anyone that he had been a Roman Catholic king or would have stayed one if he had survived his last illness.

In spite of Mr Kinnock's desperate efforts it is possible that the Alliance can force him into third place in total votes though not, of course, in the number of Commons seats. If the Alliance gets around 60 seats it will have done well. Voting for the Alliance is a treble lottery. One, if the Liberals have more seats than the SDP the unimpressive, lightweight Mr Steel would be the leader and the impressive Dr Owen would be his moustache number two whereas the country would much prefer it the other way round. Two, an unwisely cast vote for the Alliance in Conservative-held seats could unintentionally knock out individual Conservatives and stop Mrs Thatcher remaining prime minister. Three, no voter is to know whether the Alliance, if it had the decisive choice in the Commons, would give us a Conservative or a Socialist government. That is quite apart from the Alliance policies having some holes in them about a hundred miles long.

Mrs Thatcher's strength is that, while consolidating a revolution in British behaviour, she still offers radical and appealing innovation in such areas as education and the control of local authorities which think they are mini-national governments. Against this, Labour at best offers a counter-revolutionary return to the Wilson and Callaghan period of incompetence, while the Alliance offers half a return to it.

Robert Kilroy-Silk

But what about the workers?

You don't have to look far for the reason behind Labour's decline: it is simply that it has virtually stopped talking to working people. It speaks instead for minority groups. Nor are the so-called extremists exclusively to blame for this. It is true that it is the zealots who have put an aggressive emphasis on gay and lesbian rights, on blacks, and all the rest that have, unfortunately, become identified with the party, to the outrage and dismay of its traditional working-class supporters.

But they are not the only culprits. They have had the enthusiastic support of many MPs, especially the new breed of deliberately scruffy middle-class ones. It is this group, for example, that seems to spend more time in supporting Sinn Féin than in attacking low pay, that campaigns vociferously for human rights in Central and South America and the Middle East but which remains silent when they are threatened in Liverpool and Ruskin.

Indeed, in the very last weeks of this parliament many Labour MPs have occupied valuable time in the House on side issues: in chasing spies, among other things. Important though the subject is, it won't count for twopence in the parlours of Perry Barr. But the leadership has not always set the best example. It was Neil, after all, who insisted on putting unilateralism to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Parliament's loss is the monarchy's gain.

The issue is important, of course, especially to *Guardian* readers safe in their pine kitchens in Hackney with their mugs and public service jobs. But it does not have the same attraction for working people in Walsall and Wolverhampton who not only profoundly disapprove of anything that smacks of either pacifism or defeatism but also have more urgent worries, such as whether this week's Giro cheque will arrive, and, if it does, whether it will be on time.

The same people were puzzled by Neil's insistence on standing shoulder to shoulder with Castro in Nicaragua and did not understand the party's almost obsessive preoccupation with almost every diversion, from Clive Ponting to Cathy Massier, from Wright to Westland. Such issues did not seem relevant to the young unemployed couple in Kirkby or the pensioner in Erdington, and if they were then no one made a connection.

Since the party designed to address its own people it has so often adopted a patronising or

hectoring tone. Instead of conducting a conversation it has tended to harangue, be it about buying council houses or British Telecom shares.

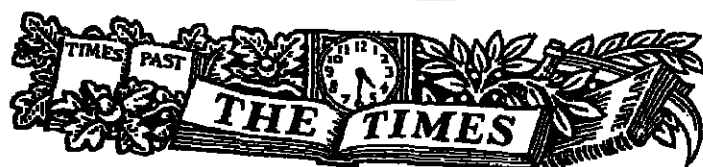
The gradual distancing of the party from its roots has been sensed by some trade union leaders, but too late. "Stop talking to twenty people" John Edmonds, leader of the General Workers is reported to have implored; "get on with speaking to the twenty million". And Ron Todd of the T & G bleated: "We have lost our way." That these two should feel a need to vent their anger and frustration at such a critical time is an indication of just how alienated they must feel.

Yet while Labour has been gradually removing itself from the working people, Mrs Thatcher and David Owen have demonstrated an easy ability to speak directly to Labour voters. Their speeches are often replete with deeply chauvinistic, materialistic and outlandish selfish sentiment cannot be denied. But there can be no doubt that they are frequently more in touch and in tune with working people than are many Labour politicians.

This is not to say that what either the Prime Minister or David Owen advocate is necessarily best for, say, the unemployed of Merseyside. Far from it. What it does show, however, is the degree of Labour's failure to point out the alternative, even to its own sympathizers. And no wonder. It doesn't yet know the image of itself that it wishes to project, even for the general election campaign. In the past few weeks it has flirted with peace and social issues and has now decided to conduct a moral crusade. It cannot go on like this. It must decide what it stands for and stick to its beliefs.

People do not entirely trust the Tories and are concerned about unemployment, the health service and falling educational standards. Yet Labour's credibility on these issues is in doubt, and it does no good for its leaders to pretend that there is already an anti-Thatcherberg defeat. There is, rather, an anti-Labour majority, or why else do so many support the Alliance? The next few weeks will probably be the last chance that the Labour Party has of getting itself into a position of having majority support in future. It had better start talking sense to its own people now before it is too late.

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The author was a Labour MP, 1974-86.



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A CHILD BETRAYED

To the names of Maria Colwell, Stephen Meurs, Jasmine Beckford and Tyra Henry has been added another: Kimberley Carlile. They are all children who have been failed twice over: failed by their parents and failed by the state, or more particularly by the local authorities charged with their care.

The catalogue of abuses suffered by Kimberley in the last eight months of her life, as recounted in the courtroom over the past 10 days has scarcely borne reading. It was a catalogue in part of human frailty, but also of deliberate neglect and systematic maltreatment. Above all, though this is to be the subject of a separate inquiry, it was an indictment of the social workers assigned to the case. Not only did they not see Kimberley, but they apparently did not attempt to see her at the time she most needed them.

The local authority concerned and the social workers' unions will doubtless argue, with some justification, that the only cases we hear about are the failures. Yet Kimberley's case has so much in common with earlier cases that it is hard to see how the warning signs were not heeded.

The mother had difficulty establishing stable relationships; she was attracted to violent men and had suffered cruelty herself. The man she was living with was not the child's natural father. The child herself had been returned to her mother after thriving in foster care.

Even this coincidence of circumstances need not have

proved fatal, however, if the social workers had seen the child regularly. As in previous cases, they allowed themselves to be fobbed off with excuses.

The law in cases which involve children is quite specific and fully in accord with public sentiment: the welfare of the child is paramount. Yet, to judge by the reports that have followed earlier cases, the child's welfare seems to have been subordinated to a theoretical ideal of family unity and stability fostered by current social work practice.

The committee of inquiry into the death of Jasmine Beckford, which reported in December 1985, drew attention to a tendency among social workers to regard as their clients the parents of children in care rather than the children themselves and recommended that this should change. It also recommended that where children had been separated from their parents under a care order, a legal guardian should be appointed to safeguard their interests.

Neither recommendation seems to have been heeded in this case. The reluctance yesterday of the social workers' union to cooperate with the forthcoming inquiry into the Kimberley Carlile case is as discouraging as it is irresponsible and wrong.

It is a harsh statement, but none the less true, that the natural mother may not always be the best person to look after her child. It is equally true that a child is sometimes better off outside the family home. Tyra Henry was returned to the care of her

mother on condition that her father stay away. But the bond between man and woman proved stronger than the bond between mother and child. He returned. So, too, Kimberley's mother concealed the maltreatment of her child for fear — and, it appears, love — of the man who eventually killed her daughter.

Once the decision has been taken to return a child to its family, on whatever grounds, the chief problem seems to be to ensure that the child's welfare is monitored. What if, despite the social workers' best efforts to see the children in their care, access is persistently refused?

One solution might be the introduction of financial penalties. All mothers, regardless of their income and circumstances, receive child benefit for each of their children. Would it not be possible to make payment of these, and possibly other, benefits dependent on the provision of access when a child is identified as being at risk? Another solution might be for the social services to have swifter recourse to the law, either by appointing a guardian or by applying to have the child made a ward of court.

The reluctance of social workers to invoke the law is understandable, given their preference for re-establishing the family as a unit. But in cases like that of Kimberley Carlile their first duty is unambiguously to the child. In the memorable words of the Jasmine Beckford report, a child in care is "a child in trust". In Kimberley's case, that trust was betrayed.

The issues: housing

FIXED RENTS: NO ROOMS TO LET

In elections, it is important to differentiate between a topic and an issue. Simply because something is a topic does not mean that it is also an issue. A topic is a subject about which politicians think they should say something. An issue is a subject about which politicians disagree.

At most general elections, a topic is what housing becomes. At this election, an issue is what housing should be.

Labour fought the 1983 election committed to abolishing council tenants' right to buy enshrined in the Tory Housing Act of 1980 — an unusual, and ruinous, case of a party saying something unpopular about housing at an election. That commitment has been abandoned. Opposition to the right to buy would "not meet the needs of the situation we shall face in the election," was how Labour's housing spokesman, Mr Rooker, unheroically put it in 1984.

Tory confidence about their housing philosophy — and Labour defensiveness about theirs — has been so marked in recent years that it might be forgotten how relatively new that is. The 1945 Labour Government made council house-building and control of

private sector rents the cornerstones of its housing policy. Labour forced the Conservatives to compete by making them build Macmillan's legendary 300,000 homes a year — damaging other parts of the economy.

Labour's ability to panic the Tories was still greater with regard to rent control. That was supposed to be a wartime measure. Successive post-war governments did not want to become unpopular by ending it. When, in 1957, the Conservatives nerved themselves to do so, Labour opposition forced them to water down the Rent Act of that year.

That has remained the pattern for many years. A proposed measure of decontrol went before Cabinet as recently as 1986 but it was overwhelmingly rejected by ministers worried about the Government's standing after the Westland affair. They did not want any more trouble.

Private rented accommodation now accounts for only eight per cent of the total, compared with 32 per cent in the United States and 43 per cent in West Germany. Rent control — because it removes the incentive for owners to put their property on the market

for rent — has a direct effect on employment.

People cannot move from one part of the country to another, in search of work, because they cannot find anywhere to live. To buy is too expensive, and there is nothing to rent. So they stay where they are on the dole.

Mr John Patten, the Minister for Housing, has rightly described rent control as one of the "two uniquely wrong turns" Britain took in housing policy in this century (the other being mass local authority housing). What he has done about it — encouraging more short-term lettings etc — has so far been feeble in comparison with the scale of the problem. He has his contribution to the Tory manifesto in which to do better.

The British now seem to be wedded to home-ownership. They were not always. In pre-war literature, people are always "taking rooms". Home-ownership alone cannot supply all the housing needs of a mobile, changing society and economy. Politicians should ponder that the property-owning democracy should include the owners' right to be a landlord at a price freely agreed with a tenant.

FOURTH LEADER

Mr Egon Ronay, in a survey of tea-rooms, has been appalled by the quality of the scones served there. Many of them, he reports, were "dehydrated, tasteless, hard and brittle", and some were so bad that they "could have been bounced off the wall".

Mr Ronay has done much, over the years, to improve the quality of food served in restaurants in this country; he deserves thanks from all of us. But in the matter of scones hard enough to bounce off the wall, he has made a pardonable mistake. He is, as is well known, Hungarian born, and came to Britain in 1946, when he was already adult. It is not surprising, therefore, let alone matter for censure, that he has never encountered the game, well-known from infancy to all who grew up here, of "nurdling", colloquially known as scone-chucking.

In this lively and popular sport, scones are thrown against a wall by the competitors; there are no teams, but a game (known as a "grunge") consists of not fewer than six, or more than nine, players

(called "grungemen" — or, in Yorkshire, "plonkers"). A line is painted or chalked on the floor, 10 feet from the wall. The wall itself has two horizontal lines on it, one five feet above the ground and the other three feet; the scone, to count, must hit the wall between the two lines. (In professional nurdling, an umpire — or, in the game's ancient terminology, the "swabbingler" — is appointed to check this and to settle all disputes.)

The first grungeman takes his scone and, standing behind the floor line (or "speeg"), throws it at the wall, with the traditional cry of "Yarricks!". If the scone breaks, or fails to hit the wall between the two horizontal lines, he scores nothing in that round (or "bopster"). If it hits within the lines, remains intact and falls to the floor, he scores one point; if — without crossing the floor-line — he catches it on the rebound, he scores two; if, before throwing, he elects to be blindfolded (or, in nurdling parlance, "praddled") and still manages to hit the wall between the lines, he scores five; and if, while praddled, he manages the hit and the catch, he is said

to have "modged out", and scores nine.

There are eleven bopsters to a game (or "kewk"), and the player with the highest score naturally wins, being known until the next kewk as "The Roysticle". It follows that the maximum number that can be scored in a kewk is 99; despite many claims from grungemen to have scored a top (or "hunch"), there is no fully authenticated record of one, though there have been a few scores of 95 (ten modge-outs and a five).

There are many more details of the game of nurdling, but the above gives a sufficient outline, from which it will be seen that the scones which Mr Ronay so indignantly condemned as uneatable were purposely made so, being for use in nurdling, not as comestibles. Thank goodness, the real British tea-scone is as soft and succulent as ever.

Next Week: The ancient game of "Duck your fongie", which is played with British Rail washing-up water, known in the equally quaint terminology of fongie-ducking as "tomato soup".

Tactics, truth and the voters' choice

From Mr G. W. Vickers
Sir, I was dismayed to read Professor Gamble (feature, May 12) suggesting that the case for electoral reform "has become overwhelming on the grounds of principle and expediency". He then went on to say that only electoral reform would break Conservative dominance and stop Labour from being "plagued by internal conflict".

I can think of no reason why changing the voting system would make Labour more united. In fact, proportional representation may well have the opposite effect, with the Labour party dividing into two: the traditional socialists and those much further to the left. There could be room for both in some multi-member constituencies.

The electoral success of the Conservative Party could be prevented by either Labour or the Alliance presenting themselves to the electorate as capable of forming effective governments which could lead Britain into the 1990s and beyond.

An electoral system based on PR would make elections a lottery. Whilst increasing the representation of the Alliance, it would also help minorities such as the nationalists and the Green Party. Whilst not wishing to condemn either group, I should not like to think that either would hold the balance of power in a hung parliament.

There is a case for electoral reform, but not on the grounds of uniting a party torn by disagreements, nor preventing a successful party from gaining office. Yours faithfully, G. W. VICKERS, 30 Thornfield Lane, Stafford.

From the Reverend Richard J. A. Tulloch

Sir, In Britain there is a crisis of values. I believe also that at this general election the people of Britain have a unique chance to bring influence to bear on the direction in which this country is going.

Candidates of all parties imply that the presence or absence of economic prosperity is the only thing that matters. Surely there are other and subtler needs in the realm of "spirit", such as our values and ideals as a nation.

We have scrambled out of economic poverty only to fall into psychological poverty. We live in a psychological slum. As Dostoevsky wrote (*Diary of a Writer*):

What is left of Dante

From Professor Manfred Gordon

Sir, Dr Reynolds's story (letter, May 9) prompts me to inform you that some time before the priest had kissed Dante's skull, it had been gently tapped after being filled with rice. By weighing the rice, a Government commission had measured the cranial volume, and this enabled the anthropologist, Professor Welcker (*Jahrbuch der Deutschen Dantesgesellschaft*, 1867, I, 33), to assess the weight of the brain at 1420 grammes.

Though this falls sadly below that of Schiller (1580g), let alone Cuvier (1830g), Welcker does not hold this finding to disprove the attribution of the skull to Dante. However, doubts remained about

Papers at a price

From Commander R. J. Bassett, RAN, read

Sir, Perhaps Dr Murray Smith (May 12), instead of complaining, should consider himself lucky that for \$125 he can buy the privileges of a citizen of the United Kingdom.

I am a third generation Australian and my certificate of patriality would show three grandparents and two parents Australian-born.

A few years ago, for good reasons, I obtained UK citizenship. Within days my Australian passport was cancelled.

At 70, I considered spending the

attribution, specially because the commission's scientific report left much to be desired. Welcker lamented that he had had no access to the skull which had been returned before he was asked for his opinion by the great Dante scholar, Karl Witte.

Welcker ended with an impassioned appeal to Reason in favour of releasing, without fear of desecration, from the vaults where it lies sealed, all relevant material for the worthy study of the natural history of Man. But what would Dante himself have chosen: the priest's kiss or the anthropologist's rice?

Yours faithfully, MANFRED GORDON, University of Cambridge, Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics, 16 Mill Lane, Cambridge.

rest of my days in Australia. On enquiry from the Australian immigration authorities I learn that I have no priority of any kind and would be very low on the entry list.

So much for patriality and the fact that I am on the retired list of the Royal Australian Navy. However, the Australian Government have kindly continued to pay my war disability pension.

It would appear that IM Government very liberal opinion of Mr Hawke's. Yours faithfully, ROBERT BASSETT, The Cottage, Albrighton, Wolverhampton, West Midlands.

From Mr Peter Lawson
Sir, I was sadly reminded by your report on May 12 that such important and well-known politicians as Mr Paul Channon, Mr Bill Rodgers, Mrs Shirley Williams, Dr John Cunningham, Mr Roy Jenkins and several other former ministers may find themselves without seats in a month's time.

I am not a supporter of proportional representation, because I do not believe in hung parliaments, but such a system would at least guarantee the most able and experienced politicians a place in the House of Commons.

It is a pity that the majority system cannot be adapted to allow voters to reserve a limited number of seats for a hard core of centrally selected candidates. Yours faithfully, PETER LAWSON, 27 Swain Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, Surrey.

From Mr Jim Spicer, MP for Dorset West (Conservative)
Sir, I was adopted as the Conservative candidate for Southampton Itchen in 1965, and within three months of my adoption, the sitting member, Mr Horace King (the late Lord Mayray-King) became the Speaker. In both the 1966 and 1970 elections I naturally followed the time-honoured tradition of not opposing the Speaker, and stood down.

To some politicians tradition seems to have very little meaning, but I am surprised that both the Labour and Social Democrat parties should have made a conscious decision to field candidates against the present Speaker, Bernard Weatherill. The electors of Croydon North East know him as a first-class member of Parliament and I am sure that they at least will observe a worthy tradition and return the Speaker of our House with a majority.

Yours faithfully, JIM SPICER, House of Commons, May 14.

Discord in the abbey choir

From the Rector of Tilehurst
Sir, On reading the report (May 12) entitled "Swansong of a choirmaster", I am forced to ask what the real purpose of a cathedral or abbey is, bearing in mind the costs involved. I would answer that the cathedral or abbey exists to provide all that is best in ceremonial music and the general worship of almighty God. Indeed I would even go further and assert that this is its main method of evangelism.

Imagine my feelings, therefore, on reading the article concerning the resignation of Simon Preston from his post of Organist and Master of the Chorists at Westminster Abbey (as from October) because of the policy of the abbey authorities in introducing the modern liturgy of the Alternative Service Book.

As Anglicans, we have been very fortunate, over the last hundred years or so, to have had gifted musicians who have painstakingly built up the reputation of church music to a standard never dreamt of in the past. This has been due to good musicians and a rich heritage of music. Are we now to see all this disappearing, simply because the abbey authorities are incapable of adapting?

As a parish priest I have always drawn my musical inspiration from our cathedrals and abbey choirs. Sunday by Sunday, I take part in Rite A of the ASB with its second-rate music settings. When I attend a cathedral service I do not expect to take part actively; rather do I worship "through" the choir, servers etc. Indeed, in the majority of cathedrals we are discouraged from taking part verbally — and rightly so.

We are told that the abbey authorities find it difficult to "marry" the music of Palestrina, Byrd, Tallis, Mozart etc. to the liturgy of the ASB so, rather than compromise, they would be prepared to perform "second-rate" music instead.

As a former priest vicar and canon precentor, I find this very strange. Surely the rite of the Mass is the same, whether it be in Elizabethan, modern English or Latin. There are still Kyries, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei. There is still room for a motet and/or anthem. Where then is the problem?

A cathedral or abbey service is not, by its very nature, a parish church service, so why try to make it so? Let us hope and pray that wiser counsels will prevail in our other cathedrals and abbey choirs and our glorious past and our high standards present will be mere memories in the "second-rate" future. Yours faithfully, CLIVE M. P. JONES, Tilehurst Rectory, Routh Lane, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire, May 12.

Gibbon recalled

From Mr T. S. N. Moorhead

Sir, I believe that I was even luckier than Professor Trevor Roper's undergraduates (article, May 2): I was introduced to Gibbon at the beginning of my A-level medieval history course. Since then, I have gone as far as to use Gibbon's description of the Germans in "use of English" lessons.

However, I derive most pleasure from a colleague who quotes Gibbon copiously — his favourite utterance concerns Gordian II (*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol 1, chapter 7):

Twenty-two acknowledged concubines, and a library of sixty-two thousand volumes, attested the variety of his inclinations, and from the productions which he left behind him, it appears that the former as well as the latter were designed for use rather than ostentation. Yours faithfully, SAM MOORHEAD, St Aidan's College, Durham.

Parish records

From Mr D. J. H. Smith

Sir, On August 31, 1985, you reported the theft of parish registers from a Gloucestershire church, which provoked concern among some of your correspondents (September 3, 7 and 17, 1985). Your readers will be relieved to learn that these records have now been recovered. They had been abandoned (after an attempt had been made to burn them) and had clearly been exposed to the elements for many months. When found they were mere soggy shapeless lumps, dripping wet, but as a result of the prompt action of the deputy churchwarden I was able to arrange for them to be deep-frozen and vacuum-dried by a commercial firm, and the volumes are now being restored by my document conservation staff. All but one volume has responded to the treatment and a surprisingly high proportion of the entries can still be read.

Nonetheless, I support the comment of one of your correspondents (September 5, 1985) that parish records should be deposited in the appropriate repository without delay, to avoid risk of similar incidents.

Yours faithfully, D. J. H. SMITH (County and Diocesan Archivist), Gloucestershire County Council, County Record Office, Clarence Row, Alvin Street, Gloucester, May 12.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 16 1833

The Duchess of Berry (1788-1870) had been imprisoned in the fortress of Blaye for trying to rouse French opinion against Louis-Philippe and to replace him on the throne by her son, the young Duke of Bordeaux; grandson of the deposed Charles X. In this she failed, and the government saw a means of further discrediting her by drawing attention to the doubtful circumstances surrounding the birth of her daughter.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS

THE TIMES-OFFICE, half-past 3 o'clock a.m.

PARIS, Tuesday 4 o'clock p.m. The official documents relating to the *accouchement* of the Duchess de Berri were received on Sunday by the Government. Authenticated copies of them were transmitted yesterday to the Foreign Ambassadors, and to-day they have appeared in the *Moniteur*. The most remarkable part of these documents is the declaration made by Dr. Deneux, the confidential physician of the Duchess, that she is the lawful wife of Count Luchesi Palli, son of the Neapolitan Prince of Campo Franco. This Count Luchesi Palli has been for some time Neapolitan Envoy at the Hague, from which city it is quite notorious that he has not at all absented himself during the last twelve months at least. It is said that the negotiation about his consenting to figure on this occasion as the husband of the Duchess de Berri, and therefore the father of the child, has been going on for some time. The sum of 3,000,000fr. (about 120,000l.) was originally insisted upon by him as the price of his consent, but that, at the intercession of the brother of the Duchess de Berri, the King of Naples, who is to pay a considerable portion of the money, the Count was at last prevailed upon to be content with only 1,000,000fr. . . . The King of Naples has positively declined entering into any engagement as to the residence of his sister in his dominions; but after all that has recently occurred, this Government thinks there would no longer be any risk of her raising a civil war in France, so that it is quite unnecessary to require as a condition to her being set at liberty that she should fix herself in any particular country out of France.

The *Moniteur* contains the following documents — "In the year 1833, May 10, at half-past 3 in the morning . . . witnesses called in by General Bugeaud, to be present at the delivery of her Royal Highness Marie Caroline, Princess of the Two Sicilies, Duchess of Berry . . . went into the citadel, and entered the house inhabited by her Royal Highness, and were introduced into the room adjoining that in which the Princess lay. Dr. Dubois, General Bugeaud, and M. Delord were in the room when the pains first came on, and declared to the other witnesses that the Duchess of Berry had been delivered in 20 minutes before 3 o'clock, after suffering but a very short time; that they saw her in labour, and receiving the assistance of Dr. Deneux and Dr. Menière, Dr. Dubois remaining in the apartment till the delivery. General Bugeaud then entered, and asked the Duchess whether she would receive the witnesses? She answered — "Yes, as soon as the child is washed and dressed." . . . "A few minutes afterwards Madame d'Hautefort came out, by desire of the Duchess, to request that the witnesses would enter, which we did immediately. We found the Duchess lying in her bed, with a new-born child on her left side . . . "President Pastoureaux then approached the Princess, and addressed to her in a loud voice the following questions: "Is it to the Duchess of Berry that I have the honour to speak?" — "Yes." "You are positively the Duchess of Berry?" — "Yes, Sir." "Is the new-born infant near you?" — "Yes, Sir, this infant is mine." "What is its sex?" — "It is of the female sex. Moreover, I have charged M. Deneux to make declaration thereof." . . .

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The better half

From Mr Charles Neame

Sir, This talk of "protection" and "shelter" afforded by the notorious umbrella smacks of the non-unionists talked in the gun-toting United States — as any occasional visitor to London will confirm, the umbrella is an offensive weapon and is regularly used as such.

The shortness of limb bestowed on Londoners as a result of continuously tramping the pavements adds to the horrors of this dreadful machine, bringing it precisely to the eye level of normal country folk. And as for complaints about disparity between the sexes, why, everybody knows that a lady with her Derringer can be as lethal as Wyatt Earp with his Colt 45.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES NEAME, Bailiff's Cottage, Hatfield Farm, Selling, Faversham, Kent.

From Mrs Kathleen Bliss
Sir, As your correspondent (May 5) says, "A nose is a nose is a nose". But when it comes to stowing a large handkerchief about the female person, a pocket isn't a pocket isn't a pocket. Yours deviously, KATHLEEN BLISS, Flat 5, Manoremead, Hindhead, Surrey.

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share

1691.6 (+7.4)

FT-SE 100

2189.7 (+9.7)

Bargains

49571 (47513)

USM (Datastream)

177.39 (+1.19)

THE POUND

US dollar

1.6780 (same)

W German mark

2.9868 (-0.0097)

Trade-weighted

73.6 (-0.1)

R-R shares
at 51p
premium

The 85p partly-paid shares in Rolls-Royce, which start trading on the Stock Exchange next Wednesday, were changing hands at 136p on the "grey market" yesterday, a premium of 51p.

Cleveland Securities, the dealer, said it was still doing good business in blocks of between 25,000 and 250,000 shares.

A spokesman said: "We hope things will continue as well, although it all depends on what happens on the stock market, if we suddenly get a poll which knocks the market, then who knows."

There was a mild flutter of anxiety in dealings yesterday as rumours spread that Rolls-Royce had missed out on a \$1,000 million (£600 million) aero-engine contract.

The company refused to comment on the reports but was understood to be unconcerned by the rumours.

Nationwide's
new account

Nationwide Building Society, Britain's third biggest, entered the personal banking business with a vengeance yesterday when it unveiled its new FlexAccount.

The new account, which can be opened for as little as £1, offers interest on current account balances, a home banking facility, overdrafts and zero transaction charges even if the account goes into the red.

Details, page 30

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2310.19 (-15.30)
Tokyo	Nikkei Dow	24729.03 (+77.59)
Hong Kong		2872.19 (+16.27)
Amsterdam	Gen	289.8 (+3.5)
Sydney	AO	1848.4 (+0.2)
Frankfurt		
Commerzbank		1767.4 (-20.8)
Brussels		
General		4693.0 (+17.3)
Paris	CAC	435.2 (-14.4)
Zurich	SKA Gen	532.70 (-2.40)
London	FT. A	n/a
FT. Gilt		92.62 (-0.30)
Recent issues		Page 24
Closing prices		Page 27

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER:		
Nat. West	658p (+21p)	
Royal Insurance	930p (+35p)	
Blackleys	1900p (+50p)	
Newcastle	1005p (+21p)	
Tyack Turner	200p (+25p)	
Garfunkels	278p (+30p)	
Midsummer Leis.	383p (+43p)	
Saga Holidays	188p (+24p)	
Southern Stadium	790p (+57p)	
Unilever	2988p (+43p)	
Hillards	393p (+28p)	
Bowater	529p (+21p)	
Devin Packaging	553p (+20p)	
Shell	1355p (+27p)	
Low Howard	485p (+24p)	
Cons. Gold	105p (+5p)	
Ashland Group	285p (+50p)	
Corton Beach	95p (+20p)	

FALLS:

Thames TV	489p (-16p)
Dixons	391p (-12p)

Prices are as at 4pm

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	9%
3-month interbank	8 1/8%
3-month eligible bills	8 1/8%
buying rate	
US: Prime Rate	8 1/4%
Federal Funds	6 1/4%
30-year Treasury	5.95-5.94%
30-year bonds	9 1/8-9 3/8%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£: \$1.6780	£: \$1.6785
£: DM2.9868	£: DM1.7785
£: ¥224.574	£: ¥224.574
£: FF5.941	£: FF5.941
£: Yen224.58	£: Yen224.58
£: Index: 73.6	£: Index: 73.6
ECU 20.694069	SDR 20.70483

GOLD

London Fixing:	
AM \$466.70 pm \$469.90	
close \$467.00-467.50 (\$278.25-278.75)	
New York:	
Comex \$468.10-468.70*	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (June) pm \$19.90bbi (\$18.75)	
* Denotes latest trading price	
Stock Market	24
Wall Street	24
Money Mkts	24
Foreign Exch	24
Commodities	26
Traded Opts	24
USM	26
Third Mkt	24
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Hillards chairman hits out at 'irresponsible' City institutions

Tesco wins
£223m bid

By Lawrence Lever

Tesco won its hard-fought £223 million battle for Hillards, the Yorkshire supermarket chain, yesterday. The result immediately drew a stinging and bitter attack from Mr Peter Hartley, the Hillards chairman, on "the selfish and irresponsible attitude" of City financiers.

Mr Hartley singled out the Prudential, the chief executive of its investment arm, for special criticism. The Pru had just over 4 per cent of Hillards.

He said he was "disgusted with the attitude of certain large institutional shareholders who had sold their shares at enormous profits."

He said: "Under its investment chief, the Pru accepted the offer for reasons of 'commercial logic'. This is another example of the selfish and irresponsible attitude adopted by City financiers who put money before jobs," he added.

Mr Hartley contrasted the response of the City with the "high level of support" from local shareholders and the 1,600 Hillards staff members who held shares in the company.

"I have nothing to say about

Mr Hartley's comments," was Mr Newmarch's response yesterday. "The Prudential was one of a number of institutions that accepted the bid and he has chosen to single us out."

Tesco ultimately won the battle by a comfortable margin, despite consistent claims by Mr Hartley that he had the support to defeat it.

By the 1pm deadline for its offer, Tesco owned 56 per cent of Hillards.

The Hillards camp had maintained that 28.4 per cent of its shares — representing family and friends — would not accept Tesco's terms, while clients of Cazenove, its stockbrokers, held a further 11 per cent.

"The major institutions came with us at the end," Mr Ian MacLaurin, chairman of Tesco, said. However, the winning total did include 21.9 per cent of Hillards owned either by Tesco or County Ltd, its merchant bank advisers. Most of this had been purchased after Tesco launched its bid in March.

Tesco's original £151 million offer won acceptance from only 2.5 per cent of Hillards. Its increased share offer valued Hillards shares at

£4 each and the company at £223.4 million — an exit p/e ratio of more than 30.

Mr MacLaurin said this represented "a very good price." The Hillards acquisition would accelerate Tesco's development programme in the North of England by "at least three years."

Hillards's shares leapt 30p on the announcement, closing at 392p, while Tesco closed a penny higher at 543p.

"It's been 60 long days," a "pleased" Mr MacLaurin said yesterday, adding that he was meeting Mr Hartley, on Monday.

Mr Hartley and Mr Robert Dows, the Hillards managing director, are expected to leave shortly.

Hillards is holding a board meeting on Monday and will write to its shareholders, advising those who did not accept the bid on what they should do.

Mr Hartley has the consolation of his beneficial shareholding in Hillards, worth £6.4 million at Tesco's 342p cash alternative.

Mr MacLaurin promised there would be no immediate store closures and no redundancies at Hillards.



Tesco victorious: Ian MacLaurin (left), chairman, and David Reid, financial director

Japan irate
over trade
criticism

By Colin Narbrough

Japan is furious about the attack Mr Alan Clark, the Trade Minister, delivered on Japanese trade practices at a meeting in Paris this week and considers his language incompatible with friendly relations.

Tokyo feels that the Department of Trade and Industry would also be better employed encouraging British firms to launch a big export drive to Japan now, rather than foster a negative view of the export prospects.

This emerged in London yesterday in remarks by Mr Mokota Kuroda, Vice-Minister of Japan's powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry, at a luncheon hosted by the Royal Institute for International Affairs.

At the Paris ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on Wednesday, Mr Clark called Japanese trade practices "notorious" and described the US-Japan pact on semiconductor as "outrageous" collusion.

Mr Clark, whose forthright comments in the Commons helped to fuel political protest against Japan earlier this year, accused the Japanese of making "negligible" progress on opening up their market to foreign goods.

The Japanese tried to have the remarks deleted from the OECD meeting's minutes.

Mr Clark, however, has made it clear he has no intention of withdrawing his words, despite the angry Japanese reaction.

Mr Kuroda said Japan resented Mr Clark's language, which was not in keeping with relations between friendly nations.

The strong yen, and Tokyo's efforts to encourage imports, provided an opportunity for British and European industry to boost exports to Japan. Britain's specific complaints over access for whisky and UK financial services were marginal issues in the broader context.

Halpern to claim
all of his options

By Cliff Feltham

Sir Ralph Halpern, the chairman of the Burton Group and Britain's best paid businessman, is claiming the maximum £2.5 million entitlement under his controversial share option package which sparked off a major City row earlier this year.

It could mean a windfall profit of at least £2.7 million for him if he meets all the performance targets.

Last night one of the institutional managers who rebelled against earlier proposals which could have been worth £8 million to Sir Ralph said: "I have not seen the options being issued under the scheme but I rather imagine they conform to our guidelines after all the earlier problems."

The details of the Burton package to Sir Ralph, his directors and other top executives, show that earlier this week he exercised options granted to him back in 1981 at a price of 23p, selling the shares for 324p, and making a profit of about £1.6 million.

Sir Ralph is now being issued another batch of options under the existing option scheme and the more controversial performance-related package. Under the original 1978 scheme, the exercise price of the 593,438 shares is

324p and 281p for the 203,100 performance-related shares.

But to be able to cash in to the maximum benefit, Sir Ralph and his team have to achieve a real earnings growth of more than 30 per cent within a five-year period and its growth in earnings per share must put it in the top 25 of FT-SE 100 share companies.

But if the Burton share price doubles over this period and the other yardsticks are met then Sir Ralph could stand to make a profit of around £2.7 million.

A total of 2.7 million performance-related share options are being issued to executive directors of the group while a total of 3.9 million options under the previous 1978 scheme are being issued in November to 184 executives.

The original proposals worth up to eight times the executives' salaries were eventually watered down so that no executive, including Sir Ralph, could claim more than £2.5 million of options.

Last night a spokesman for the Association of British Insurers investment committee said it had not seen details of the allocation at Burton.

Barclays
final try
at debit
cards

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

Barclaycard is mounting a last-ditch attempt to persuade retailers to accept its Connect debit card before its launch on June 3 by aggressively cutting the charges it proposes to levy on the card. At the same time, Midland Bank's new debit card, Vector, is also running into strong opposition from retailers over charges.

But British Petroleum yesterday announced that the concessions offered by Barclays were insufficient. It is the first petrol retailer to state publicly its opposition to both the Barclays and Midlands debit card charges.

BP said that if both cards were accepted at the proposed rates, it would add more than £30 million to the costs of the oil industry which, when passed on to consumers, would result in an 0.5p increase in the cost of a gallon of petrol.

Barclays has started to offer some retailers charges of little more than one per cent on the card, around half the level of more than 2 per cent Barclays was originally planning to charge most retailers. Midland is still trying to get retailers to accept a charge of 2.5 per cent but has so far met with little success.

Barclays' reductions are an attempt to split the ranks of retailers who are adamantly opposed to the way Barclaycard intends to charge them for using the card. Barclays has threatened to expel uncooperative retailers from the Visa card network, but its only hope of making the threat effective is by persuading at least a number of retailers to accept the card. Midland has made a similar threat to retailers in the Access card network.

Retailers object to charges being structured like credit card costs, as a percentage of a transaction, instead of being a flat fee as with cheques.

The Retail Consortium, which is leading the opposition, has already published a list of 14 large shop chains refusing to accept Barclays' terms for the card. The Petroleum Industries Association also claims that none of its members have accepted the card. Barclays complains that some large retailers who originally agreed to accept the card have now gone back on their decision.

The members of ABTA, the travel agents' association, and the British Hotel, Restaurant and Caterers Association as well as many insurance companies are understood to have turned down the card. Utility industries such as British Gas and the Electricity boards are also believed to be opposed.

American inflation rises by
0.7% to 18-month record

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The US inflation rate, as measured by the widely-followed producer price index, rose to its highest level in 18 months in April, reflecting sharply higher prices for food, oil and cars.

Markets responded immediately to the larger-than-expected increase of 0.7 per cent, making an annual rate of 2.7 per cent, which fuelled fears of a resurgence in inflation due to recent commodity price increases and the falling dollar.

Corporate bonds and US government securities plummeted as trading opened. Share prices fell, with the Dow Jones industrial average down 20 points to 2,305.58 in early trading. The dollar also came under renewed pressure.

The inflation announcement was followed by a decision by Chase Manhattan, the third-largest US bank, to raise its prime lending rate to 8 1/4 per cent. The last time US banks raised their base rates was on May 1, when an increase to 8 per cent was announced. The Chase move is expected to be widely followed.

US interest rates have been rising steadily in response to a slight tightening of monetary policy to bolster the dollar, and the market's perception that this trend must continue.

The lukewarm interest of foreign investors in recent auctions of US government securities points to higher rates. In addition, the US Federal Reserve Board has

Australians
reduce rates

Five Australian banks yesterday cut their prime rate to below 17 per cent as the Reserve Bank eased monetary policy after Aus\$4 billion (£1.7 billion) government cuts.

The ANZ Banking Group, and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia cut by 1 percentage point to 16.50 per cent and 0.75 percentage points to 16.75 per cent. Citibank cut to 16.50, the Hongkong Bank and Chase AMP, both to 16.75 and the State Bank of Victoria to 16.25 per cent.

signalled its intention to accept higher rates over the short term to prevent the dollar from going into a freefall that would reignite inflation.

It has been widely rumoured that the Fed will soon be forced to raise the discount rate, which has not been increased in almost three years, above the 5 1/2 per cent rate at present. But analysts said it was important the rate be co-ordinated with other nations' to show the markets that the policies agreed by the Group of Seven industrialized countries were working.

Although there was consensus that inflation would be higher this year — in the 4 per cent range compared to 2.5 per cent last year — most economists believe it will remain at an acceptable level.

But Mr Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman, and private economists, have given a warning that the situation could deteriorate if the dollar went into freefall and if US manufacturers took advantage of the recent rise in import prices to increase prices.

Opec may raise oil price

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

World oil prices are continuing to rise, with North Sea oil now changing hands at about \$19 a barrel. Several cargoes from the Arab Gulf states were sold yesterday for nearer \$20.

There is now increasing speculation in the industry that next month's full meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) will agree to fix a higher market price.

Oil ministers from the Gulf states are to meet on Tuesday as members of the Gulf Co-

operation Council to discuss strategy for the June 25 Opec meeting in Vienna.

Over the weekend, Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, will complete a series of meetings with Gulf heads of state to discuss the oil price.

His report could form the basis for a joint proposal to Opec next month that the price be moved up from the \$18-a-barrel mark, and that the production quota of 15.8

million barrels a day be raised to 16.5 million.

The meeting of the six oil ministers will take place in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, on Tuesday, and is expected to result in a united front being presented to the oil producers' cartel. Previously, opposition to Saudi proposals among Arab members resulted in Opec ministerial meetings taking up to three weeks to arrive at a conclusion, and accusations that Saudi Arabia was using its dominant role.

Restaurant chain backs £98m offer from brewery group

Belhaven to buy Garfunkels

By Colin Campbell

Garfunkels Restaurants, the restaurant chain created by the Kaye brothers, Philip and Reginald, yesterday received and recommended a £98 million bid approach from Belhaven, the brewing, leisure and hotel group headed by Mr Raymond Miquel, the former chairman of the Scotch whisky group Arthur Bell.

The terms are four shares in Belhaven for every one share in Garfunkels, which on yesterday's price for Belhaven of 74p a share values each Garfunkels at 296p. There is a cash alternative offer of 26p for each Garfunkels share, but yesterday Garfunkels shares rose from 248p to 279p, suggesting there could be a counterbid.

Belhaven has already received irrevocable undertakings in respect of 29 per cent of Garfunkels' equity, including the backing of the Kaye brothers who, if the deal goes through, would remain in day-to-day executive charge of the Garfunkels chain. Mr Miquel



Coming together: Ray Miquel (left) and Phillip Kaye

would become chairman.

The Kaye brothers, whose earlier creation, Golden Egg, was sold to EMI and whose next venture, City Hotels, was sold to Comfort Hotels International, will land up with an estimated 10 per cent equity stake in Belhaven.

Full acceptance of the offer will mean the issue of 132.6 million Belhaven shares, representing 72 per cent of its enlarged capital.

Mr Phillip Kaye said yesterday the deal with Belhaven could open up Scotland for the Garfunkels chain, "and will

add another bow to our fiddle," while Mr Miquel said Garfunkels, with its spread of eating outlets, would complement Belhaven's brewery and beer ambitions.

Garfunkels, which operates under its own name and under Deep Pan Pizza and Big Uns Ribbs, has 90 restaurants stretching from Brighton to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of which 79 are trading.

Belhaven shareholders, if the offer is successful, will be given the opportunity to apply for up to approximately 51.9 million new Belhaven shares, on the basis of one-for-one at 66p a share arising from valid acceptances of the cash alternative.

Garfunkels was originally brought to the USM section of the stock market by the broker Capel-Cure Myers, in November 1982, at the equivalent of 24p a share. At that time, the company had annual profits of £81,000. In the 1986 financial year profits were £4.81 million pretax.

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Is it reasonable to suggest that a £50 monthly investment could accumulate £57,732 for you over 15 years?

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*Figures: source Planned Savings to 1.4.87. Unit trusts Offer to Bid, net income reinvested. Building Societies, net income reinvested.

Building Society

£17,767.50

£9,000 invested

£50 invested monthly over 15 years

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GROWTH OF INCOME

The current net monthly payment is 0.26p per unit, up from 0.20p per unit when the fund started in October 1984. We aim to increase the monthly distributions steadily and regularly.

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The fund's capital growth has been excellent. From the launch of the fund in October 1984 to 12th May the price of units had risen from 50p to 125.3p, a rise of 150.6 per cent on an offer-to-basis and 137.0 per cent on an offer-to-basis. In practical terms this means that an original investment of £2,000 is now worth £4,740 and you would have done much better than in the market as a whole: over the same period the FT All-Share Index rose just 102.1 per cent.

In the year to 1st May 1987, Monthly Income Fund was one of the top two performing of over 100 equity unit trusts (source: OPAL).

FRAMLINGTON

Based on the performance of all our trusts over the five years to the end of 1986, Framlington have been made Management Group of 1987 by *What Investment* magazine. We were also the Group of the Year in 1984, were *Observer* and *Sunday Telegraph* Managers of the Year in 1982, *Observer* Managers of the Year in 1981, and in 1978 were *Observer* Small Unit Trust Managers of the Year. From small beginnings in 1969 the Group's funds under management in unit trusts, investment trusts, pension funds and private client accounts now exceed £1.5 billion.

HOW TO INVEST

To invest in Framlington Monthly Income Fund, complete the application form and send it to us with your cheque. The details of your bank account must be included. Units will be allocated

to you at the price ruling when we receive your application, rounded up in your favour to the nearest whole unit.

The minimum initial investment is £2,000. The minimum for subsequent additions is £1,000. All investments of £10,000 or more qualify for a bonus of 1 per cent additional units. Over £50,000 the bonus is 2 per cent.

EXCHANGING SHARES OR UNITS

It is possible to exchange unit trusts or shares for units in Framlington Monthly Income Fund. Shares are exchanged free of all commission and expenses: when unit trusts are exchanged there is a 1 per cent bonus. Details are given in the *Framlington Unit Trust Guide*, available on request: telephone 01-628 5181.

INCOME PAYMENTS

Each income distribution is on the 5th of the month. Your payment is made directly into your bank by computer transfer according to the instructions given on your application form.

The first income payment will be made on the next distribution date after your units have been held for one month. The net payment on 5th May was 0.26p per unit. The estimated gross annual yield on 12th May was 3.45 per cent. As

an immediate return this is of course rather low; it is the potential for long term growth which makes Monthly Income Fund an attractive investment now.

Investors are reminded that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. All unit trust investment should be regarded as long term.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Framlington Monthly Income Fund is an authorised unit trust controlled by Trust Deeds. The Trustee is Lloyds Bank Plc. Applications will be acknowledged by contract note. Certificates will be sent by the Registrar, Lloyds Bank Plc, normally within six weeks.

Prices are published daily in *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Financial Times*. Unitholders receive a report of the fund every April.

The annual change in price (i.e. +1.00%) of the value of the fund, the Trust Deeds include powers to increase that to a maximum of 1 per cent if necessary. The initial change (included on the offer price) is 1 per cent.

Units can be sold back to the managers at any time. Payment is normally made within 7 days of receipt of the redemption certificate.

Commission is paid to default intermediaries. Rates are available on request.

Distributions are paid out of basic unit income on the 5th of each month from bank accounts within the BACS system, to which all UK clearing banks belong. Tax credit vouchers are sent periodically to unit holders.

The Managers are Framlington Unit Management Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 3NQ. Telephone 01-628 5181. Registered in England No. 993241. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

TO: FRAMLINGTON UNIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED, 3 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON EC2M 3NQ

I/We wish to invest £ in Framlington Monthly Income Fund (minimum £2,000).

I/We enclose a cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited. I/We am over 18.

Signature (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Tide)

Full first name(s)

Address

Monthly distributions should be credited to the following bank account:

Bank name (please print)

Branch name (please print)

Account number

Signature (joint applicants should sign and give details separately)

FRAMLINGTON

FAMILY MONEY / INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

	Return at tax rates			Min/max		Notice	Contact
	27%	45%	60%	Investment	£		
BANKS							
Deposit A/c							
Barclays	3.50	2.64	1.92	1 min	7 day	01-626 1567	
Lloyds	3.50	2.64	1.92	1 min	7 day	01-626 1500	
National Westminster	3.50	2.64	1.92	1 min	7 day	01-260 8000	
Midland	3.50	2.64	1.92	1 min	7 day	01-600 6000	
TSB	3.50	2.64	1.92	1 min	7 day	01-600 6020	
National Girobank							
Fixed Term Deposits:							
National Westminster	6.00	4.52	3.29	10,000-24,999	1 mth	01-726 1000	
"	5.83	4.24	3.08	10,000-24,999	3 mth	01-726 1000	
"	5.50	4.14	3.01	10,000-24,999	6 mth	01-726 1000	
"	5.64	4.26	3.09	10,000-24,999	1 mth	01-260 8000	
"	5.36	4.04	2.94	10,000-24,999	3 mth	01-260 8000	
"	5.27	3.97	2.89	10,000-24,999	6 mth	01-260 8000	

Ordinary A/c	5.00	3.77	2.74	1 min	—	—
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MONEY FUNDS							
Aitken Hume Monthly Income	6.91	5.21	3.79	1,000 min	—	—	01-638 6070
Bank of Scotland	6.58	4.96	3.60	2,500 min	—	—	01-628 8060
Barclays High Rate Deposit	6.88	5.18	3.78	1,000 min	—	—	01-626 1567
"	7.00	5.27	3.84	10,000 min	—	—	01-626 1567
Britannia High Interest	6.58	4.96	3.60	2,500 min	—	—	01-581 1422
Citibank Money Market Plus	6.50	4.90	3.50	2,000 min	—	—	01-236 8391
HFC Trust	6.50	4.90	3.50	2,000 min	—	—	01-638 5757
Handerson Money Mkt Cheq A/c	6.50	4.90	3.50	2,000 min	—	—	01-388 3211
L & G High Interest Deposit	6.75	5.09	3.70	1,000 min	1 mth	—	01-626 1500
Lloyds HICA	6.00	4.52	3.29	1,000 min	—	—	01-626 1500
M&G HICA	6.58	4.96	3.60	2,500 min	—	—	01-626 1500
Midland HICA	6.25	4.71	3.42	2,000 min	—	—	01-626 1500
"	6.60	4.97	3.62	2,000 min	—	—	01-726 1000
"	6.50	4.90	3.50	2,000 min	—	—	01-260 8000
Net West High Int Special Res	6.75	5.10	3.71	1,000 min	1 mth	—	01-236 8392
"	6.87	5.14	3.74	1,000 min	1 mth	—	01-236 8392
Oppenheimer Money Mgmt A/c	6.96	5.24	3.81	2,500 min	—	—	01-628 9771
"	6.89	5.04	3.66	2,500 min	—	—	01-628 9771
Phillips & Drew HICA	6.50	4.90	3.50	2,000 min	—	—	01-628 9771
Royal Bank of Scotland Prem A/c	6.50	4.90	3.50	2,000 min	—	—	01-628 9771
S & P Classic	6.50	4.90	3.50	2,000 min	—	—	01-628 9771
Schroder Wagg	6.50	4.90	3.50	2,000 min	—	—	01-628 9771
"	6.74	5.10	3.71	1,000 min	—	—	01-236 8392
Tullet & Riley Call	7.03	5.30	3.85	2,500 min	7 day	—	01-236 8392
Tullet & Riley 7-day	7.03	5.30	3.85	2,500 min	7 day	—	01-236 8392
Tyndall Call	6.88	5.18	3.78	2,500 min	7 day	—	01-236 8392
Tyndall 7-day	6.88	5.18	3.78	2,500 min	7 day	—	01-236 8392
UDT 7-day	6.86	5.17	3.76	5,000 min	7 day	—	01-626 4661

NATIONAL SAVINGS							
Investment A/c	7.30	5.50	4.00	5-100,000	1 mth	—	01-649 4555
Income Bond	8.94	6.74	4.90	2,000-100,000	3 mth	—	01-649 4555
Deposit Bond	8.94	6.74	4.90	2,000-100,000	3 mth	—	01-649 4555
Indirect Income Bond	8.94	6.74	4.90	2,000-100,000	3 mth	—	01-649 4555
Yearly Plan	7.00	7.00	7.00	20-200 a mth	14 day	—	01-649 4555
3rd Issue Cert	7.00	7.00	7.00	25-1,000	8 days	—	01-649 4555
General Extension Rate	7.02	7.02	7.02	—	—	—	—
Retail Prices Index March	100.6	100.6	100.6	—	—	—	—

GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS							
FPS (Management) Ltd	7.50	6.15	5.03	1,000 min	1 yr	—	0982 30488
FPS (Management) Ltd	7.50	6.15	5.03	1,000 min	2 yrs	—	0982 30488
FPS (Management) Ltd	7.50	6.15	5.03	1,000 min	3 yrs	—	0982 30488
FPS (Management) Ltd	7.50	6.15	5.03	1,000 min	4 yrs	—	0982 30488
Blackhorse Life	7.75	5.84	4.25	2,000 min	5 yrs	—	0634 405161

LOCAL AUTHORITY TOWN HALL BONDS							
Reading	6.50	4.90	3.58	1,000 min	1 yr	—	01-407 2767
Kirklees	6.75	5.09	3.70	500 min	2 yrs	—	01-407 2767
Bournemouth	7.00	5.27	3.84	500 min	3 yrs	—	01-407 2767
Bournemouth	7.00	5.27	3.84	500 min	4 yrs	—	01-407 2767
Bournemouth	7.00	5.27	3.84	500 min	5 yrs	—	01-407 2767
Great Grimsby	7.10	5.30	3.80	1,000 min	6 yrs	—	01-407 2767
Great Grimsby	6.50	4.90	3.58	1,000 min	7 yrs	—	01-407 2767
Bristol	6.50	4.90	3.58	1,000 min	8 yrs	—	01-407 2767
Bristol	6.50	4.90	3.58	1,000 min	9 yrs	—	01-407 2767
Bristol	6.50	4.90	3.58	1,000 min	10 yrs	—	01-407 2767

FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS							
Sterling	8.71	8.71	8.71	—	7 day	—	0481 26741
US Dollar	5.79	5.79	5.79	—	7 day	—	0481 26741
Yen	3.21	3.21	3.21	—	7 day	—	0481 26741
D Mark	2.86	2.86	2.86	—	7 day	—	0481 26741
French Franc	6.90	6.90	6.90	—	7 day	—	0481 26741
Swiss Franc	2.17	2.17	2.17	—	7 day	—	0481 26741

*Interest Taxable, paid gross †Tax free ‡Higher returns for larger balances §Usualy pay 1-2 per cent above ordinary accounts ¶Increased at end of year in line with rate of inflation **Additional holdings up to £5,000 for investors re-investing proceeds of existing matured Certificates ††Returns for higher rate taxpayers may differ ‡‡Liable to variation

KEY RATES

Retail Prices Index

(Apr '86 to Apr '87)
+4.2

Mortgage rate

11.25%

Bank base rate

9%

Bank prime overdraft rate

17% APR

Personal loan rate

19.6% APR

Credit card rate

26.8% APR

Hire purchase rate

26% APR

Bank deposit account

3%

Building society ordinary account

5%

High-interest cheque account

6.5%

Holiday exchange rates

Spanish peseta 206

French franc 9.85

Greek drachma 216

Italian lira 2135

* Typical rates

† £1,000 over 12 months

APR = annual percentage rate

FUND OFFERS

Framlington Monthly

Income page 28

John Govett page 29

Fidelity pages 29 and 39

M & G page 31

Save & Prosper page 32

Charter House unit trusts page 33

Henderson Spirit of the East page 39

Canon Lincoln page 40

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN 9.50%

Adam & Company 9.00%

BCCI 9.00%

Consolidated Crds 9.00%

Co-operative Bank 9.00%

C. Hoare & Co 9.00%

Hong Kong & Shanghai 9.00%

Lloyds Bank 9.00%

Nat Westminster 9.00%

Royal Bank of Scotland 9.00%

TSB 9.00%

Chibank NA 9.00%

UNIT LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

Weekly				Weekly				Weekly				Weekly				Weekly			
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Edited by
Peter Gartland

FAMILY MONEY/1

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Booster's 13.72%

Pall Mall Money Management's new Booster Bond Series II is paying 13.72 per cent net. Investments are divided between a building society deposit and the TSB managed fund. Interest on the building society element is guaranteed to be 7.5 per cent above the societies' ordinary share rate for one year. Minimum investment is £6,000. Closing date is June 1. For details telephone 01-439 0058.

Card check

Midland Bank's new cheque card referral service is available around the clock. By telephoning 0800 010369, free of charge, retailers will be told whether any cheque or Euro-cheque card issued by the Midland, Clydesdale, Co-op, Northern or TSB is stolen.

£10m for loans

Chase de Vere has allocated £10 million for fixed-rate mortgages of at least £30,000. The rate is 9.9 per cent, fixed for two years. The repayment method must be an endowment policy or pension plan.

Cheaper Lloyds

Lloyds Bank has cut the cost of borrowing on overdrafts and personal loan accounts. The monthly repayment on a £7,500 personal loan repayable over 10 years will now be £118.28, down from £123.75.

Shareholders told: sit tight for a bonus



Mary Blair: "basic factors"



David Kern: "strong mark"



Dylan Evans: gifts advised

What should investors do in the run-up to the general election?
PETER GARTLAND reports

The UK stock market continues to break records with many shares trading at all-time highs. UK-invested unit trusts are reflecting this buoyancy with rewarding short-term performance for investors.

So, with a general election less than four weeks away, should investors cash in their profits or is it a time for strong nerves, to be rewarded by an even bigger stock market surge after June 11? It can never be wrong to take a profit but the consensus among financial experts is that there is even better to come, so investors should sit tight.

Mary Blair, a director of Fidelity Investment Services, typifies this thinking. She believes people should not be distracted by short-term excitement. Investment decisions should be made regardless of the election build-up and on the basis of fundamental factors such as prospects for the market and the economy.

Specifically, says Ms Blair, if the Tories win, the market will move higher on the strength of large inflows of foreign, especially Japanese, money, currently waiting on the sidelines.

Richard Bernays, chairman of Mercury Asset Management, sees little reason not to stick with the UK market, and even to increase UK holdings. His only concern is the possibility of a hung Parliament. "Uncertainty is bad for markets," he points out.

Mr Bernays also takes a positive view on gilts, which he regards as even more politically sensitive than equities. Even though interest rates are on a downward trend they remain high by international standards. Mr Bernays argues that unless interest rates fall still further, sterling "will go through the roof" and this would damage UK exports. Hence, the pressure to reduce interest rates will increase and this will benefit gilt prices.

At Target Group, the investment director Dylan Evans agrees that the quickest way to profit from a Tory victory is through gilts, which, he says,

could rise by as much as 10 per cent in the short term. Equities would not take long to catch up.

But what if the opinion polls are all wrong? A Labour victory would cause a severe downward correction on the stock market, foreign money would stay away, and domestic money would flood out. Sterling would weaken and this could provide opportunities for share price increases among export-earning companies because of higher public spending.

"Special situations unit trusts should be popular in any eventuality," says Mr Evans. He reasons that if the Tories win, smaller

No need to rush out for holiday currency yet

companies' share prices would rise to catch up with the leaders. Under Labour special situations funds would be the focus of a search for value. With the Alliance in power or in the event of a hung Parliament, special situations funds would be a hedge against uncertainty.

Among special situations unit trusts available are those from Allied Dunbar, Barclays Unicorn, Clerical Medical, Equitable Life, Fidelity, Gartmore, Govett, Henderson, Hill Samuel, Holborn (Prudential), Legal & General, MIM Britannia, NM Schroder, Prolific, Royal London, Save & Prosper, Sentinel, Target and Touche Remnant.

Chris Finch, of Sun Life, is in no doubt about the nation's political future — all the present evidence points to a sizeable Tory majority. He argues that a sense of economic well-being has traditionally been a potent political force and with base rates at their lowest since May 1984 and cuts in mortgage interest rates and income tax heralding a return to the "you've never had it so good" days, the man in the street is hardly likely to desert Thatcherism now.

To summarize then, the message for investors must be: hold your nerve. If the complexion of the opinion polls changes dramatically, go for shares and unit trusts that would benefit from a Labour or Alliance victory. Building

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Listen to some people and the Stock Market seems like an easy way to make money. But it's not, so, if you're thinking of investing, here's an approach that's straightforward, and totally tax-free: the Woolwich Personal Equity Plan.

The Plan is simple. You make monthly or annual contributions which are invested in one of two ways. For the small investor there is the Unit Trust Plan, investing in unit trusts; for the larger investor there is the Managed Equity Plan, investing directly in the shares of major UK companies. Both contain an excellent spread of investments, and to manage them the Woolwich have chosen Hill Samuel, one of the country's leading financial institutions.

Your benefits are all entirely tax free — as long as you keep to a few simple rules laid down by the Inland Revenue. That means the dividends reinvested in your Plan and the Plan itself, when you decide to cash it in, are not subject to income tax or capital gains tax.

Like all PEPs, the maximum you can invest in a year is £2,400 and the Plan must be held for at least one calendar year after the year in which you take it out, in order to qualify for the tax concessions. Please remember, the value of shares and units in the Plan can go down as well as up, particularly in the short term, so you should regard your Plan as a long term investment.

We should also tell you that Hill Samuel were winners of the 1986 Money Observer Unit Trust Premier Group Performance Award. So rest assured, your money will be in good hands.

For further information call in at your local Woolwich branch. Alternatively, post the coupon, and we'll send you everything you need to know.

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In today's markets, with over 1,000 unit trusts available, it's more difficult than ever to choose the right investment for your needs.

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Which one of the four portfolios described below is right for you? You can call our investment advisers on our special Callfree number and discuss in more detail your particular requirements. So, with Fidelity, choosing the right portfolio is as simple as picking up the telephone.

Starter Portfolio

If you're a first time investor looking for a balanced investment, then the Fidelity Starter Portfolio is an easy first step to investing in unit trusts.

You benefit from the convenience of unit trust investments offering a broad spread of holdings in both shares and Government securities.

And, once you have these basic building blocks in place, you can add to your portfolio whenever you want.

Growth Portfolio

If you're looking to see your money grow, whilst still spreading the risk, the Fidelity Growth Portfolio is ideal for you. It takes a worldwide approach to managing volatility by spreading the risk over four of Fidelity's most popular funds.

So you can invest aggressively for capital appreciation while, at the same time, controlling the risk by diversification.

Income Portfolio

If you want income plus the potential for capital growth, then the Fidelity Income Portfolio is right for you. It has a conservative investment strategy yet offers

potential for growth, both of income and capital. Furthermore, your income is paid monthly.

So, by combining unit trust investments, both here and overseas, together with fixed interest funds, this portfolio can help you take the income-orientated investment approach you want.

Retirement Builder Portfolio

If you want to put money aside for the longer term, for your retirement or perhaps a child's further education, the Fidelity Retirement Builder Portfolio makes it easy.

This portfolio offers growth potential as well as diversification by combining two funds investing in shares with a convertibles fund and a gilts fund.

So, if your goal is to build capital in the stockmarket with moderate risk, plan ahead now with the Fidelity Retirement Builder Portfolio.

Worldwide investment expertise from the top unit trust group⁺

Fidelity is responsible for managing over £45 billion of securities on behalf of some 2 million private and institutional investors worldwide. We have offices in all the major economic centres, extensive research resources worldwide and are uniquely qualified to offer you top investment expertise.

This is reflected by major industry performance awards including Money Magazine's 'Unit Trust Managers of the Year 1986' and by the fact that Fidelity is Planned Savings' top performing unit trust group in the 12 months to May 1st this year.

Call us free this weekend

We're open today and all this weekend between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. and between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. all week, so you can call us to discuss these portfolios in more detail. Alternatively, post the coupon to Fidelity.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

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To: Fidelity Investment Services Limited, River Walk, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1DW

Please send me full details of the Fidelity Model Portfolios:—

Please tick box

☐ The Starter Portfolio ☐ The Income Portfolio

☐ The Growth Portfolio ☐ The Retirement Builder Portfolio

Full Name Mr/Ms/Miss _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Fidelity
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TOP PERFORMING UNIT TRUST GROUP
For 12 months to May 1st
SOURCE: PLANNED SAVINGS

TOP PERFORMING U.K. GROWTH FUND OVER 6 AND 12 MONTHS*

TO 1st MAY 1987 (Planned Savings)

219.4%*

LITTLE KNOWN COMPANIES, UNHEARD OF PROFITS.

It's not widely appreciated that many lesser-known UK companies have performed far more successfully than some more famous ones. Since November 1984, for example, share prices in general have risen by 86.1%. But if you had invested in Govett UK Special Opportunities Fund, your rewards would have been more than twice as great. In fact your investment would have increased by 219.4%.

This fund is a special opportunity no serious investor can afford to ignore. All you have to do is return the coupon and we'll send you full details. John Govett Unit Management Limited is a member of the Unit Trust Association.

Govett UK Special Opportunities Fund

To: Andrew Miles, John Govett Unit Management Limited, Freeport, D22B 2LP, Tel: 01-266 5481.

Please send me full details of Govett UK Special Opportunities Fund.

Please arrange for the Regional Managers to contact me if:

NAME _____

CURRENT ADDRESS _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

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* Independence offers its own rewards

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A complete A-Z of money matters, authoritatively written in an easy-to-read style by some of Britain's leading financial journalists - including Peter Gardland of the Times. It even takes account of the 1987 Budget. Published by Rosters, it is available from W. H. Smith and leading booksellers.

PRUDENTIAL
Prudential Unit Trust Managers Limited

Direct line to the Stock Exchange

Two new telephone services allowing people to tap into the Stock Exchange's own share price system were introduced this week, writes Richard Thomson.

Teleshare provides "real time" prices on more than 4,000 different stocks including most USM stocks. Prices come from the Stock Exchange Automatic Quotation System, the source used by the City's professional dealers. By dialling the basic Teleshare service number - 0898 500 500 - anyone can hear the time, the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 index and a bulletin of the day's main stock market activity. Members get a fuller service. Using a membership number they dial into the system from an ordinary telephone. An electronic voice will give the most recent price for the stock requested and any price changes since the start of trading that morning. Other information is also available.

At £35 a year and an initial £35 registration fee, the service is dearer than the second new service, British Telecom's Citycall Portfolio. This costs £25 to join and has an annual £25 subscription charge. Citycall Portfolio offers investors 3,000 share prices, which are continually updated. To use the service you need a telephone and a Portfolio Pack containing a password, Sharecode Index, and a touch-tone keypad. With Teleshare you are given a free telephone.

For details call Teleshare, 01-489 1946, and Citycall, 01-241 1557.

This week saw the formal recognition of nearly 200 licensed property conveyancers. Candidates must satisfy the requirements of the Council for Licensed Conveyancers, which includes passing exams.

The council has various regulations that must be met, including compulsory professional indemnity insurance and participation in the compensation fund. Nigel Osner, the council's secretary, says the number of licence holders could well reach 500 by the end of the year - 400 people have already applied for the July examination.

A licence enables the holder to do conveyancing work on all classes of land. Although the conveyancers will compete with solicitors, Mr Osner believes there is room for both to operate. There are no guidelines for charges, but Mr Osner does not think licence holders will necessarily undercut the solicitors, who have reduced their fees in anticipation of increased competition. However, they may prove to be a quicker alternative. Further information is available on 01-210 4601.

The Royal Bank of Scotland has entered the unit trust market through its subsidiary Charterhouse Investment Management. The range comprises six funds under the name Capital House. The minimum investment is £1,000 per trust or £35 a month.

On the European front, EBC Amro has launched a Smaller European Companies Trust, for which the minimum investment is £500. A regular savings scheme is offered. The new Manulife European fund also has a £500 minimum. There are two new American funds - Save & Prosper's American Smaller Companies Fund, with a minimum of £250 as a lump sum or £20 a month, and the Baring North America Special Trust, being launched on Monday, with a £500 minimum investment.

The Thornton Group has introduced two income trusts - Thornton UK High Yield and Thornton International High Yield. The minimum investment for each is £500.

Next Tuesday sees the launch of the

Arkwright Income Fund, managed by Manchester-based stockbrokers Henry Cooke, Lumsden. It will complement the firm's existing high-performing Growth Fund. The minimum investment is £500.

The scrapping of large parts of this year's finance legislation has thrown the pensions industry into confusion over the tax rules and proposed starting date for personal pensions. One happy outcome of a truncated Finance Act is that the plan to tax life assurance companies' capital gains at their normal corporation tax rate of 35 per cent instead of 30 per cent has been dropped. The companies had been campaigning against this proposal, which would have forced them to reduce the maturity value of endowment policies.

The results of a Gallup survey last month have prompted swift action from the Bradford & Bingley Building Society. The society commissioned a report on people's degree of basic personal finance knowledge. The findings show that many people do not appreciate the difference between a repayment and an endowment mortgage, and have no idea what the savings plans they have set up are worth, or when the pension plans they have taken out will become payable. The society has therefore produced a 12-page step-by-step guide to money management for all age groups. The Money Factor is free from any Bradford & Bingley branch.

Following last Saturday's Family Money article on continuing disquiet among UK Provident policyholders over the operational merger with Friends' Provident, we have received many inquiries from readers wishing to contact the UKPI Policy Holders' Council. The address is: Trowbray House, 108 Weston Street, London SE1 3QB (01-403-4066).

Nationwide, the new-look bankers



The most comprehensive personal bank account yet was unveiled yesterday - by a building society.

FlexAccount, from Britain's third biggest society, the Nationwide, offers an interest-bearing current account, a home banking facility, overdrafts and zero transaction charges even if the account goes into the red. The zero charge on all transactions is likely to give Nationwide the competitive edge.

Nationwide's chief executive Tim Melville-Ross, said: "For too long, current account customers have been forced to bend their financial habits to fit inflexible accounts. Moreover, they have done so while paying unacceptably high levels of service charges and receiving no return on their money."

He believed this account reversed these trends to such an extent that retailation from banks and other building societies was certain. "In a competitive world people will copy what we've done," said Mr Melville-Ross.

A FlexAccount can be opened with only £1. Interest, varying in line with market conditions and the amount held on balance, will be paid annually. On balances of £500 and over interest will currently be paid at 5 per cent a year. On balances between £100 and £499 the rate will be 3.5 per cent and on balances below £100, 2 per cent.

The FlexAccount home banking facility is optional for a £10 returnable deposit. It consists of a telephone unit that can be used to check the account balance and request

statements. A bill payment facility is planned.

The overdraft facility is by arrangement with a customer's local branch manager. Interest will be levied for the period the customer is in the red and the rate will vary according to whether the overdraft is secured against the borrower's home. Nationwide has deliberately set a penal rate of interest (34.4 per cent, currently) on overdrafts that have not been pre-agreed.

FlexAccount will offer a cash card, a cheque guarantee card and a cheque book. Nationwide intends to be able to clear its own cheques. Meanwhile it will use the Co-operative Bank.

FlexAccount is certain to add considerably to Nationwide's three million customers. It might do well, however, to listen to a member of the public who told the society recently: "Please do not try to become a bank. You will lose the advantages you have - lack of formality and friendliness."

Peter Gartland

Pounds that may be worth a fortune

Many people tend to place an arbitrary limit on the number of coins they will accept. Nevertheless, the bronze 1p and 2p pieces are legal tender up to 20p; the 5p and 10p coins are legal tender up to £5, and the 20p and 50p up to £10. Commemorative coins are also legal tender up to £10.

Although all Series D £1 notes were withdrawn from circulation, they are still legal tender. Banknotes issued by Scottish banks are not legal tender in England but they are accepted in payment by many people.

Bank of England notes issued before the Series D are not legal tender but they still retain their face value. The Bank of England's promise to "pay bearer on demand" is honoured in perpetuity. If you get any of these old notes, change them at your local bank or at the Bank of England in Threadneedle Street in the City.

Old notes in mint condition are often worth much more than their face value - particularly to collectors. Even some £1 notes less than 10 years old can be sold at a profit. Many notes issued before 1900 are valuable and often worth more than £100.

Treasury notes issued during 1914-1918 known as

"Bradbury's" are also very popular with collectors. The large £5 signed by R.C. Satterson or C.P. Mahean can usually be sold for quite a good price, particularly if it is in good condition.

Phillips, whose auction of husted bonds and paper money will be held on Thursday, says anybody with £100 to spare could buy a rare Scottish "five bob" note of 1897. A firer of 1980-87 with the signature of the chief cashier D.H. Somerset missing is estimated to sell for £40. A Treasury 10s note of 1915, overprinted for British troops in the Dardanelles, could fetch £70 and a Bank of New South Wales unissued set of notes 10s-£100 is estimated at £1,000.

Even a good forgery of an 1872 Bank of Scotland £10 is expected to raise £160.

The value of notes and coins is changing all the time. If you find a few old ones in granny's attic, take them along to Phillips or to Glendinning, the numismatic auctioneers, at 7 Blenheim Street, London W1, for a valuation.

It will be many years, however, before those tatty old £1 notes now gone out of circulation will be eagerly sought after by collectors.

Arthur Nicklin

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FAMILY MONEY/3



Unspoiled land for holiday Brits

Contrary to widely held belief, Italy has not yet proved to be a popular destination with the British who require a holiday home abroad. Certain individualists delight in their converted Tuscan farmhouses, but as yet the mass leisure developments, so popular in Spain and Portugal, have not caught on with the UK buyer.

Political instability and a fluctuating lira are the main reasons behind this reticence, but this year more agents are starting to handle Italian schemes.

Purchasing procedures in Italy are straightforward. But before signing any document it is advisable to make inquiries at the local land registry and municipality to ensure that there are no mortgages or charges against the property and that the municipal taxes have been paid. A good lawyer will also check that the vendor has a registered title to the property and that chain of title is unbroken.

Basically there are no purchasing restrictions on non-residents, provided that monies used are imported either through a foreign bank or from an external lira account of an Italian bank, to an Italian internal lira account.

Independent legal advice recommended

specifically as a foreign investment in Italy.

Law 43 of the Sale of Property Act, 1956, states that the right of repatriation is guaranteed, provided the correct procedures are followed, and any net profit can also be exported. However, the appropriate capital gains tax, which varies from 3 per cent to 30 per cent, should be allowed for. The percentage varies according to the length of time the property has been owned and the amount of profit made.

The first legal step is to sign a document of intent, which involves paying a holding deposit of around 2 per cent - refundable if the transaction does not proceed. Then the

preliminary contract (*compromesso*) is drawn up by the *notario*, whose job is to ensure that the transfer is legalized.

The *compromesso* is a legally binding commitment and requires a non-refundable deposit - usually 10 per cent. Should the vendor renege, he is liable to pay the disappointed purchaser double the deposit.

The transfer of title takes place in front of the *notario* and at this stage the balance of the payment is due. The transfer of title is called the *rogito* and the *notario* himself should also check the property is free of mortgages. It is always wise, though, to obtain independent legal advice and a list of British lawyers specializing in Italian purchasing law is available from the Law Society.

The document of ownership is then registered by the *notary* at the land registry. The conveyancing tax is calculated on the price shown on the *rogito* and for first-time buyers intending to live in the property and anyone buying a new property direct from the developer it is usually 2 per cent of the purchase price. Otherwise rates vary between 6 per cent and 10 per cent and the fees of the *notary* will account for a further 2 per cent.

All purchasers of Italian properties are issued with a *codice fiscale* - a tax number against which all taxable transactions are recorded. So any income derived from the property must be declared but a double taxation convention between the UK and Italy gives a certain degree of protection against the same income being taxed twice.

Chestertons Prudential, of 116 Kensington High Street, London W8 7RW (01-937 7244), has a small portfolio of Italian properties for sale and, in addition, has produced a useful fact sheet, *Purchasing Property in Italy*, summarizing the salient points.

Diana Wildman

The people who make a good deal of selling

SHARES

CONAL GREGORY examines the competing rates for buying or selling UK equities

Share-dealing starts officially in Rolls-Royce next Wednesday, following news that the issue was subscribed 9.4 times. Already a "grey" market showing a healthy premium has been quoted and the decision to scale allocations down means a great number of small investors are looking to realize their gains.

It will be a busy time for both banks and stockbrokers as the second payment on British Gas becomes due by 3pm on June 9 and several are predicting a wave of selling ahead of that date.

In the prospectus for British Gas special low rates of commission to December 31, 1988, were given, such as £3 plus VAT on shares valued up to £150, £5 on £151-£350, £7 on £351-£500 and 1.65 per cent above £500.

The two lowest commissions on Rolls-Royce are both through the Yorkshire Bank, which uses a panel of brokers. Typical quotations are £10 minimum plus VAT up to £666 through Redmayne Bentley, of Albion Street, Leeds; and £12 minimum plus VAT under £500 through Wise Speke, of Newcastle upon Tyne, rising to £16.50 for £500-£1,000 and 1.65 per cent over £1,000. Yorkshire branches use both these brokers.

Phillips & Drew in the City quotes a £10 minimum plus VAT for existing clients and a scale rate of 1.65 per cent. Phillips & Drew has no special family rate but treats every person as a separate transaction.

A commission of £15 with no VAT is the special rate devised for the 245 branches of National Westminster using "touch-sensitive" screens, which it first introduced for British Gas and has since used for British Airways. This rate will apply up to £1,000. It is 1.5 per cent for letters of allocation valued at £1,001-£5,000 and 1 per cent over £5,000 subject to a maximum of 5,000 shares.

The screens are in branches throughout England, Scotland and Wales as well as Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man. No VAT is liable as the transaction is with County Securities, which is a market-maker to the issue.

At other NatWest branches, the minimum commission will be £20 plus VAT on a scale of 1.5 per cent to £5,000, 1 per cent on the next £7,500, 0.5 per cent on next £12,500,

and 0.4 per cent on next £75,000. It will accept several members of the family bulked together as one transaction.

Several banks quote a minimum of £15 plus VAT. Clydesdale uses local brokers and a typical fee is 1.5 per cent on the first £7,000, 0.55 per cent on the next £8,000 and 0.95 per cent thereafter, with members of the family all at the same address lumped together.

Both the Bank of Scotland and Royal Bank of Scotland charge £15 plus VAT as a minimum fee but do not put members of one family as one deal. Their scale is the same: 1.65 per cent up to £7,000, 1.25 per cent on next £8,000, and 0.9 per cent on the next £10,000.

Hoare Govett, brokers to Rolls-Royce, had a share shop during the British Gas early days of sale. Hoare Govett does not have the same arrangements next week but if an investor has difficulty selling, it will undertake to deal "at best" on postal applications for a minimum £18 fee and a rate of 1.65 per cent up to £7,000, and 0.5 per cent for the next £18,000.

The Trustee Savings Bank quotes the broker's commission, which may be £15-£20,

on a 1.5 per cent rate and takes the family as one deal.

Lloyds charges £15 plus VAT as a minimum but also raises a bank fee on a sliding scale of £1 for transactions of £101-£200, £2 on £201-£300, £3 on £301-£400, £4 on £401-£500 and £5 on £501 and above. There is no VAT on the fee. Lloyds' scale is 1.5 per cent, regardless of the share value, subject to a total charge not exceeding £100.

A minimum charge of £20 plus VAT is raised by Barclays, Co-op and Midland. Barclays quotes 1.5 per cent on the first £7,000 (it is £8,000 with the Co-op and £7,000 with Midland) and 1 per cent on the next £8,000. For higher sums the Co-op drops to 0.5 per cent on £8,000-£22,000 and will take two members of a family as one transaction. The Midland's higher levels are 0.55 per cent above £7,000, falling to 0.5 per cent above £15,000. It has one commission for the whole family.

A further factor to ask is the likely time delay before receiving settlement on sale. Most take a few days and some several weeks to issue a cheque, but the NatWest screens ensure immediate cheque payment.



Deadline for British Gas shares: now selling is predicted

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FAMILY MONEY/5

Only the losers go for the quick money

INSURANCE

For all the glossy advertising, thousands of people lose money on their life insurance policies every year. They take out a 10-year or 15-year endowment, cash it in to meet a major bill that appears four or five years later, and invariably complain about how little they get back when they do so.

The earlier you cash in a life policy, the worse you are likely to do. If you make the move within one year or perhaps two years of taking it out, you get nothing at all, and even if you make the move halfway through the policy's life, you will often get back little more than you have paid into it.

The only insurers that provide any assurance on their surrender values are Canada Life, Sun Life of Canada and so on. But setting aside the funds to meet that guarantee costs money and hits their investment performance.

The rest of the industry keeps the right to vary the

with-profits endowment policy. The guaranteed sum assured provides financial foundations, and every year, the insurers provide a new floor by announcing bonuses on it.

Just to complicate life, they may well pay one bonus rate on the sum assured, and a second higher one on the bonuses you have already accumulated. Finally comes the terminal bonus. That used to be the marketing man's cherry on the cake, but with booming share prices in the past five years it now amounts to as much as 40 per cent of the cake itself.

What happens if you make the policy paid-up? You get a proportionate share of the bonuses and, crucially, of that final farewell bonus too. In a sense it represents a long-service award and would never go to someone cashing in the policy early.

Unit-linked policies work differently. For the value of your policy at any given time will reflect how well the underlying investments in the life fund happen to be doing. But the initial — or capital — units you buy in the first two years are subject to deductions, and their value will always grow more slowly than the "accumulation" units you receive later on.

Cashing in unit-linked policies early makes much less sense than making the policy paid-up.

The next option is borrowing against the surrender value you have built up. People always think of banks, where life policies can act as security for loans, but you will normally get better terms by borrowing from the insurers themselves.

There should be no problems in getting a loan if you have a with-profits policy. Interest rates are usually in the 12 to 13 per cent range, cheaper than the cost of the standard overdraft.

Some companies, such as Norwich Union and Eagle Star, offer their loans at fixed rates of interest, but most will vary in line with rates generally. A few base their charges on what building societies levy on mortgages and then add 2 per cent. But whatever happens, terms are attractive.

Insurers will usually lend you between 75 and 90 per cent of your policy's surrender value. The policy itself then becomes the company's own security, and arrangements are

Units remain until the debt is paid

flexible. You can pay interest on what you have borrowed, and then have the original loan deducted from the proceeds when you eventually cash in the contract.

Otherwise you can also pay back the original loan, or leave it, and the interest accumulating on it, to roll up and face bigger deductions at the end.

The loans themselves can usually be for as little as £100, though several companies, including National Employers Life and National Mutual Life, now insist on a minimum loan of £500 or so.

Many insurers will not lend against unit-linked policies. Those that do give themselves generous safety margins. Abbey Life will not go much beyond 70 per cent, and the average for the industry is around 75 per cent. Commercial Union is one group to provide up to 90 per cent of the policy's value.

Some companies adopt the belt-and-braces approach, insisting that you switch enough units to cover what you borrow into the deposit fund, where their value cannot fall. The units remain there until you have returned the money. National Provident Institution is one such company.

The one place where you may be able to borrow more cheaply than from an insurance company is on your gold card.

Top writer from The Times

BES

The first industry awards for those involved in the Business Expansion Scheme — which gives tax relief to investors in certain types of unquoted companies — were made this week at the Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall, London.

Lawrence Lever, a City reporter on *The Times*, who has written regularly for *Family Money* readers on the subject, was voted BES Journalist of the Year.

In handing out the awards, the Treasury Minister Peter Brooke said he was pleased to note the regional connections of the prize-winners.

The BES New Issue of the Year was the Unit Group plc, the largest manufacturer of timber pallets in the UK, employing more than 250 people at its two factories near Leigh, Lancashire. The company, sponsored by Guidehouse Securities, made profits before tax of £191,000 in the year ending March 1986.

The BES New Sponsor of the Year award was won jointly by the Birmingham-based issuing house, Neville Industrial Securities, and Gilbert, Jeffs & Co, a Birmingham stockbroking firm.



A winner: Lever, left, congratulated by Peter Brooke

They won the award for their sponsorship of Crossland Lighting — a West Midlands-based manufacturer of lighting products.

The BES Fund Manager of the Year went to the Leeds-based Capital for Companies Ltd, which has a policy of investing in genuine businesses preferably operating in the North of England.

The Best Presented BES Prospectus of the Year award went to the publicly quoted financial services company Johnson Fry for its *Fast Forward* prospectus.

The awards were chosen by a panel of five BES specialists and were sponsored by *BEST BES*, which provides in-depth research on BES new issues to private and professional subscribers.

The BES was introduced in the 1983 Budget and more than £300 million has been invested in BES companies since then. The tax break is generous — investments of up to £40,000 attract tax relief — but you do have to hold on to your BES shares for five years.

Six new funds with the power to perform

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The only difference between one unit trust management company and another is the quality and professionalism of the team of people that manages the funds.

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A powerful portfolio of unit trusts

Capital House announces the launch of six new unit trusts, giving you a choice, or combination, of investment objectives.

Do you want to maximise your capital growth, or are you seeking a growing income? Do you want a share in some of the UK's newest public companies such as British Gas or TSB?

What about the benefits of a stake in some of the most successful Japanese corporations, or French or American companies? How can you take advantage of the many opportunities offered by stock markets around the world?

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But remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

An initial offer price of 25p per unit

It is often best to invest at the launch of a fund, as the opportunities offered are new, the strategy fresh, and you start at the "ground level".

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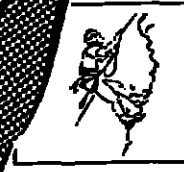
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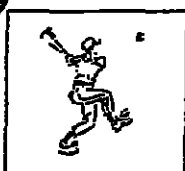
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The investment objective is to achieve capital growth through investment in leading US and Canadian companies.

Estimated initial gross yield: 1%



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Estimated initial gross yield: 2.25%

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cash-in figures, though they are never going to be attractive. One reason is that contracts are, in the jargon, "front-end-loaded". Most of the premiums you pay in the first two years go on paying commission to intermediaries, the costs of setting up the policy and — as the industry always stresses — providing life cover at the same time.

There is a further reason for keeping a life policy going. If you took it out before the 1984 Budget, you still qualify for the 15 per cent tax relief that covered all life policies at that time. The Chancellor Nigel Lawson abolished the tax relief on policies taken out after the 1984 Budget. If you cash in a policy taken out before the 1984 Budget, you cannot transfer the tax relief to a new policy.

There are several options to cashing in a life policy. If the real need is to reduce your spending month by month, the simple answer is to make the policy paid-up. You stop paying premiums, but leave the money you have accumulated where it is.

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Address

Postcode

Date of Birth

Tel: (Office)

Tel: (Home)



The Equitable Life

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Third Market waits for the first real test

TRADING

First-quarter trading on the Stock Exchange's new junior tier — the Third Market — has been somewhat lacklustre. Volumes have slumped since the euphoria of the initial week, when turnover was worth more than £5 million, to less than £1 million in recent weeks.

However, it is still far too early to pass judgment on the new market. It is designed for "greenfield" companies that do not have a sufficient trading record for even the Unlisted Securities Market, which requires three years.

As yet companies have not been coming to the market to raise new equity. When this happens — as it will within a week or two — the market will be more properly tested. Companies will then use the paper to finance acquisitions.

Eight companies' shares were traded on the market from day one and some of these had transferred from the unregulated over-the-counter market.

The company that has so far dominated trading is Eglinton Oil & Gas, which is far removed from the greenfield concerns of the type envisaged by the architects of the tier. Capitalized at £25 million, it dwarfs its fellow Third Marketers and was previously traded under the mysterious Stock Exchange rule 535(3) for mineral exploration companies.

Eglinton's presence has "distorted the market", according to Paul Knott, of accountants Peat Marwick. Its price has depressed the market index at a time when its big brother is scaling new heights.

Only a handful of companies have so far joined the initial eight. At launch the estimates of the number of companies swelling their ranks were commonly in the 120 to 200 range.

"We were never as committed to the big figures as the Stock Exchange," says Brian Winterlood, director of County Securities, which is a market-maker in most of the stocks. "Our target might be around one a week."



Three views, left to right, from Paul Knott, Brian Winterlood and Michael Jackson

He points out that it took a long time for the USM to get going and that once Business Expansion Schemes came out of their tax net (five years after issue), there will be an "avalanche". Shares of companies in BES can be traded

Companies vetted and thought out

on the Third Market but not on the other two tiers.

David Pollock, of the Stock Exchange, says he is "not surprised at the level of entry to the market so far". Although he would obviously like to see more, he says he is pleased that it has not "overheated".

Michael Jackson, corporate finance director at Guidehouse Securities, which is a sponsor of several Third Market companies, echoed this view. He said it showed that the companies that have come to the market have been properly vetted and thought out by the sponsors.

Peat Marwick estimated that 120 companies would join the market by the end of the year and Mr Knott asserts: "I don't think we need to revise our estimate at the moment."

He says it takes quite a while to get the companies ready for flotation. Some companies may, for example, have great technical expertise in their particular field but need to appoint a finance director in order to cope with coming to market.

Sponsors are also taking things very cautiously, although Mr Knott says: "It is clear that the Stock Exchange would like the market to be used by start-ups."

The Stock Exchange is holding seminars for practitioners and potential participants about the new market and Mr Pollock says the interest shown has been very positive.

Investor interest in the new market is almost exclusively from private individuals. It has been said by some to be a "punter's market", although Mr Jackson says there is a very broad range of investors. He pointed out that it is now difficult for the average individual to get shares on the USM market because of the placing rules.

and that some of the OTC issues Guidehouse has done in the past were well-subscribed.

"We need to get them out of the bingo halls and bookies," asserts Mr Winterlood. Trading on the third tier may be higher-risk than trading the likes of ICI but it still makes more sense than throwing a ticket away.

When the Financial Services Act comes fully into force it will be very difficult to make a market outside a recognized exchange, putting the over-the-counter market in an impossible position.

Lobby group has been suggested

Around a dozen licensed dealers have applied for membership of the Stock Exchange and about five have been approved so far, according to Mr Pollock. The biggest, Harvard Securities, is still awaiting approval.

Mr Knott says it makes more sense to trade shares on the Third Market rather than the unregulated OTC.

It is clear that the Third Market still has a long way to go up the learning curve. When more companies join the market it will be easier to gauge investor response. One participant has suggested the creation of a Third Market lobby group to present views to the Stock Exchange and to finance a public relations campaign.

Jane Alexander

Today's the day to go international

Shares in the CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company are being offered for sale from today. Clerical Medical International is the newly formed subsidiary of the insurance company, Clerical Medical.

Shares are being offered in three risk-graded managed portfolios, Safeguard, Growth and Enterprise. Every portfolio will be invested in a selection of stocks and shares throughout the world. The first of these is designed for the investor who wants to play safe, whereas the Enterprise portfolio is the most speculative, and as such stands to show the biggest gains, or the greatest losses.

In all three cases, the investment aim is long-term capital growth, with income being of secondary importance.

The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company will be based in Luxembourg, where taxation on investment funds is minimal. The portfolios will be managed offshore, in the Isle of Man, under the advice of Clerical Medical's investment team.

The shares are designed primarily to attract UK residents who are looking for tax-efficient exposure to world markets, without having to make numerous investment decisions. However, Ian Phillips, Clerical Medical's marketing director, says many non-residents have already expressed an interest in the shares.

The company is offering 100 million shares to investors at a fixed price of £1 a share. The subscription lists for the shares will open at 10am on June 1 and may close at any time after that but no later than 1pm on June 12.

After the launch period, shares can be bought or sold at the ruling market price. The shares will be quoted on both the London and Luxembourg stock exchanges. Investors will be able to switch or convert their shares from one portfolio to another on any dealing day.

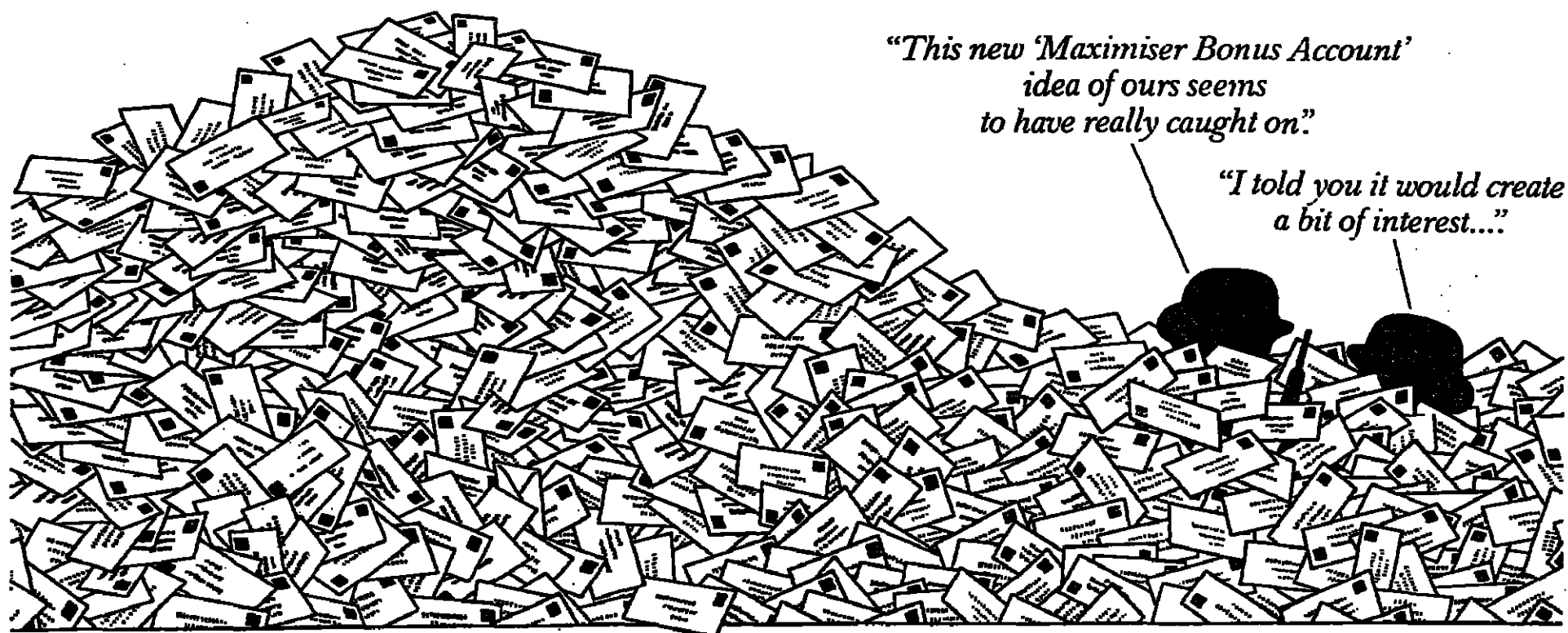
The minimum investment is £1,000, with a minimum investment in any one portfolio of £500. So anyone who wants to spread investment among the three different portfolios will need at least £1,500.

Shareholders investing more than £2,500 in shares during the initial offer period and holding on to them for 12 months will receive a 1 per cent additional allocation of shares.

The shares carry an initial charge of 5 per cent, and the annual management fee is 1.25 per cent.

A copy of the prospectus is published on pages 35-38 of *The Times* today. Further copies can be obtained by telephoning Linkline 0800 373336 free of charge.

Amanda Pardoe



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THE CMI MANAGED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT COMPANY

This prospectus constitutes an offer to investors to subscribe for three classes of shares ("the Shares") in The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company ("the Company"). If you are in any doubt about the contents of this prospectus you should consult your bank manager, stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser.

A copy of this prospectus, with the documents specified under "GENERAL INFORMATION—Miscellaneous" below, has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales, as required by section 77 of the Companies Act 1985 of Great Britain and to the Registrar of Companies in the Isle of Man as required by section 323B of the Companies Act 1931 of the Isle of Man. This prospectus includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland Limited ("The Stock Exchange") for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The Directors of the Company (the "Directors"), whose names appear in "Board of Directors of the Company" below, are the persons responsible for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly. Application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all of the Shares in the capital of the Company in issue from time to time to be admitted to the Official List.

This prospectus is also published in connection with the listing of the Shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, application for which has been made by the Company.

No person receiving a copy of this prospectus or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man may treat this prospectus or the application form as constituting an invitation to him to purchase or subscribe for Shares, nor should he in any event use the application form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him and such form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Any person outside the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man wishing to make an application should satisfy himself as to the observance of the laws of any relevant territory including the obtaining of any requisite governmental or other consents and the observing of any other formalities.

The Company is an investment company organised as a société anonyme under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and is qualified as a société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV). The Company was incorporated in Luxembourg on 16th

April, 1987 pursuant to the Luxembourg laws of 10th August, 1915 on commercial companies (as amended) and of 25th August, 1983 on collective investment undertakings (loi relative aux organismes de placement collectif). The notice required by Luxembourg law in respect of the issue and sale of Shares by the Company has been deposited with the Greffe du Tribunal d'Arrondissement de et à Luxembourg.

The registration of the Company pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 25th August, 1983 does not require any Luxembourg authority to approve or disapprove either the adequacy or the accuracy of this prospectus or the portfolio of securities held by the Company. Any representation to the contrary is unauthorised and unlawful.

The Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America, or to or for the benefit of a United States person. For this purpose, a United States person includes a national or resident of the United States of America, a partnership organised or existing in the United States of America and a corporation organised under the laws of the United States of America; for these purposes "United States of America" includes any territory or possession thereof or areas subject to its jurisdiction.

Any information given, or representation made, by any dealer, salesman or other person and not contained in this prospectus should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall, under any circumstances, constitute a representation that the information given in this prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this prospectus.

This prospectus is issued solely for the purpose of the initial offer of Shares for subscription and does not constitute an offer of Shares for subscription after the closing of the subscription lists for the initial offer. A separate prospectus will be issued for subsequent offers for subscription, copies of which will be available from the addresses listed below.

Potential subscribers for Shares should inform themselves as to (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements and (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, switching, redemption or disposal of Shares.

As in the case of any investment, the price of Shares in the Company may go down as well as up. There can be no certainty that the investment objectives of any particular Portfolio will be achieved.

Dealing Day	any day normally treated as a business day in Luxembourg and in the Isle of Man and such other days as the Directors may decide; a Dealing Day is treated as commencing at 10 a.m. and ending at 3 p.m. (Isle of Man time);
the Company	The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company;
the Manager	CMI Financial Management Services Limited;
the Custodian	Banque Générale du Luxembourg;
Clerical Medical	Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society;
Clerical Medical Investments	Clerical Medical Investment Management Limited, the investment adviser to the Manager;
the Directors	the directors of the Company;
Portfolios	the portfolios maintained in respect of each class of Share; and "Portfolio" shall be construed accordingly;
Articles	the Articles of Incorporation of the Company;
Net Asset Value	in relation to any Portfolio, the market value of the net assets of that Portfolio determined in accordance with the provisions described under "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices";
Offer Price*	the price at which Shares are issued (see "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices");
Bid Price*	the price at which Shares are repurchased (see "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices");
Share	a share of any one class in the capital of the Company;
pounds, £ and pence	pounds and pence of the United Kingdom;
L.Fr.	the currency of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

*Prices will normally be quoted daily in the Financial Times.

AN INTRODUCTION

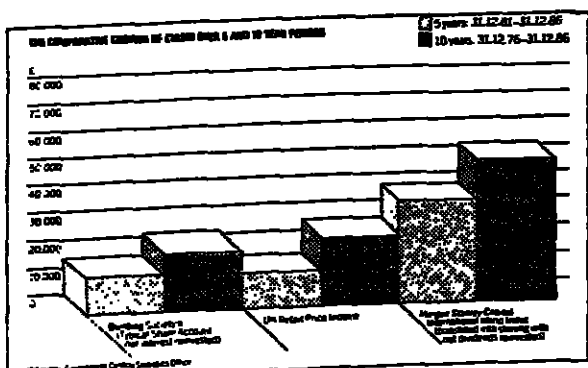
The Benefits of Stock Market Investment

The investment logic of holding a portfolio of stocks and shares in preference to leaving all one's capital in a building society or bank deposit account is now widely accepted.

The first objective of any serious investor, however, should naturally be financial stability. That is why it is sensible to build up "liquid capital" in a traditional building society or bank deposit account.

Investors who place all their capital in such savings accounts, however, give up the opportunity of capital appreciation in favour of safety and a reasonable rate of interest.

Returns available from the world's stock markets have over the periods of five and ten years to 31st December, 1986 significantly exceeded the returns available from a traditional building society and have significantly outperformed the rate of inflation in the United Kingdom, as can be seen from the following chart:—



The Growth in the Number of Private Investors

Not surprisingly, in recent years therefore, more and more investors have turned to the stock market in search of real capital growth for their savings.

It has been estimated that over 8½ million people in the United Kingdom now directly hold stocks or shares.

The number has increased dramatically in recent years with the increase in public awareness of the returns available from investment in stocks and shares following the publicity surrounding the flotation of shares in companies such as British Telecom, TSB, British Gas and British Airways.

International Investment

Investors holding only United Kingdom stocks and shares are totally exposed to the risks of one stock market — the United Kingdom market. Clerical Medical Investments believes, however, that the successful investors of the future will be those who adopt a more international approach and that the private investor should select his or her investments in stocks and shares from a much wider field than the United Kingdom.



The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company

Initial Offer for Subscription of 100,000,000 Shares at £1 per Share

The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company is a company incorporated as an investment company (société d'investissement à capital variable, a "SICAV") with limited liability under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Company is open-ended in that it may issue and repurchase its Shares at prices based on their underlying net asset value.

This prospectus is published in connection with the offering of three classes of Shares in the Company relating to the following Portfolios:—

SAFEGUARD PORTFOLIO • GROWTH PORTFOLIO • ENTERPRISE PORTFOLIO

A separate portfolio of assets will be maintained in respect of each class of Share and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective applicable to that Portfolio.

Shares are being offered initially at a price of £1 per Share, inclusive of an initial charge of 5 pence, payable in full on application. The procedure for application is set out under "How to Invest".

The subscription lists for the Shares offered will open at 10.00 a.m. (Isle of Man time) on 1st June, 1987 and may close at any time thereafter but not later than 1.00 p.m. (Isle of Man time) on 12th June, 1987.

Thereafter Shares may be issued or repurchased by the Company on any dealing day at prices calculated by reference to the net asset value of the relevant Portfolio.

Shareholders who subscribe in excess of £2,500 for Shares during the initial offer period and maintain their holding for a period of twelve months will be eligible to receive from the Manager a one per cent. additional allocation of Shares. See "The Launch Offer" below.

5th May, 1987

Selection of investments should, in the opinion of Clerical Medical Investments, be not only from different markets such as Japan, Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States, but also from different investment sectors.

A broadly based portfolio of shares of companies in different parts of the world would have provided United Kingdom investors over the last ten years with real opportunities for capital growth on a long-term basis and better overall returns than those from the traditional savings account. In addition, such an investment portfolio would have provided over that period a real return on capital adequately out-performing the rate of inflation in the United Kingdom.

Past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future but Clerical Medical Investments believes that the prospects for capital growth for a professionally managed portfolio investing in the world stock markets remain strong over the medium term.

Very few private investors, however, have the time or the ability to select or manage investments from such a wide field. Professional expertise is therefore imperative.

International Investment through Managed Funds

Investment outside the United Kingdom through a unit trust or a managed fund simplifies the business of investment in stocks and shares for an investor, gives the investor the benefit of professional investment management and also enables a greater spread of investments to be held than would be possible if the investor maintained his own portfolio.

The amounts invested by United Kingdom investors in unit trusts and managed funds investing outside the United Kingdom have risen dramatically since the removal of exchange controls in the United Kingdom in 1979. In the 12 months to March 1987 alone, the number of United Kingdom authorised unit trusts investing in markets outside the United Kingdom has increased from 398 to 491.

Many of these new funds have allowed the private investor to invest in specific markets in such diverse geographical areas as Hong Kong, Japan, America, Germany, Spain and, more recently, France and Switzerland.

This increasing diversity of choice makes it even more difficult for the private investor to decide which country or sector to select and therefore which particular unit trust or fund to select. As more and more specialist unit trusts and managed funds are launched, this problem will continue.

Timing the Decision to Sell

Having decided which unit trust or fund to buy, an even greater problem confronts the investor in deciding when to sell. It is vital to any successful investment strategy to know when to respond quickly to changing investment conditions so that one's capital is never "locked into" a sector or geographical area when its prospects look poor.

The decision to sell is therefore just as important as the decision to buy.

The advantage of a unit trust or managed fund with a truly international investment policy is that the investor does not have to concern himself with decisions as to which geographical area or investment sector to select or as to when his investment in such sectors or areas should be sold. These difficult decisions are taken by the professional manager.

The Problem of Capital Gains Tax

The private investor in the United Kingdom must also be careful when switching between unit trusts with different investment policies to ensure that he or she has not exceeded the annual exemption for capital gains tax. To switch from an investment in Japan to one in America or to switch from an investment in special situations to a more conservative investment may prove ideal for the successful long-term investment strategy of the portfolio, but investors can face serious short-term negative effects if the total gain on the capital switched is subject to capital gains tax, currently at the rate of 30 per cent.

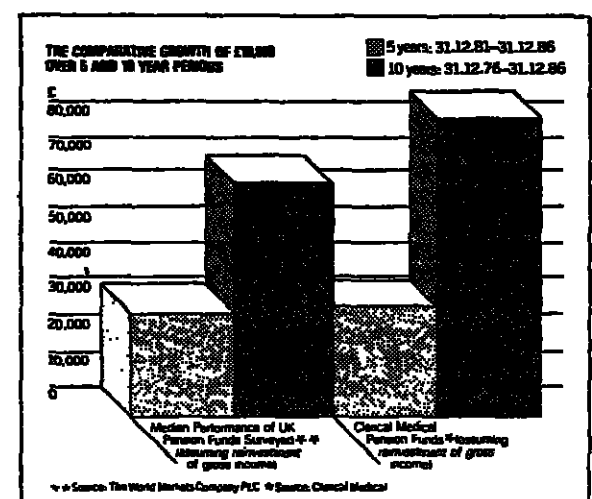
Choosing the Professional Manager

For successful worldwide investment, the private investor needs to entrust the day-to-day supervision and management of his funds to a reputable financial institution with the skills and resources necessary to achieve the investment returns expected from the world's stock markets. The private investor can do this by selecting a unit trust or fund managed by that institution.

Clerical Medical is one of the major United Kingdom life assurance and investment management groups. It was established 163 years ago and as at 31st December, 1986 had more than £3 billion under management in its life assurance funds, unit trusts and clients' pension funds. Of these total assets under management the equivalent of over £800 million was at that date invested outside the United Kingdom.

For many years, both private individuals and pension funds have been entrusting money to Clerical Medical for management. The Clerical Medical Group currently manages investments for over 185 institutional clients as well as its own range of unit trusts. Its fund managers constantly monitor the world's major stock markets.

The total return as calculated by Clerical Medical for the five years to 31st December, 1986 (assuming reinvestment of gross income) from a weighted average of pension funds under Clerical Medical's discretionary management would have been 191.9 per cent., representing an annualised rate of return of 23.9 per cent.; the total return on the same basis for the ten years to 31st December, 1986 would have been 725.6 per cent., representing an annualised rate of return of 23.5 per cent. The following chart shows that on this basis £10,000 notionally invested in Clerical Medical's pension funds on 31st December, 1976 would have risen to £82,560 by 31st December, 1986.



The latest performance figures compiled by The World Markets Company PLC, an independent performance-measuring company, show that the median annualised total return (of capital and income) of the United Kingdom pension funds surveyed over the five years ended 31st December, 1986 was 23.3 per cent. and over the ten years ended 31st December, 1986 was 20.4 per cent.

In addition, tables published by Money Management magazine, comparing the past performance of with-profits endowment assurance policies taken out with a number of insurance companies for periods of ten, fifteen and twenty-five years prior to each of the years 1970-1986, show that Clerical Medical has appeared more times in the top ten companies than any of the other commission-paying life offices which are currently accepting new business. It is a measure of the consistency of Clerical Medical's investment performance that Clerical Medical has paid bonuses on insurance policies without a break since it was formed in 1824 including the periods during both World Wars this century.

INTRODUCING THE CMI MANAGED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT COMPANY

It is against this background that Clerical Medical, one of the major United Kingdom life assurance and investment management groups, is launching a new company called The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company to provide investors with a simple way to invest in the stock markets of the world.

Principal Features

- ▶ A simple choice of three risk-graded growth Portfolios.
- ▶ Conversions between Portfolios are currently free of U.K. capital gains tax.
- ▶ Investment in the stock markets of the world.
- ▶ Professional management by experts within the Clerical Medical Group.
- ▶ An offshore investment designed specifically for U.K. investors.
- ▶ Luxembourg based, within the EEC.
- ▶ Luxembourg and London Stock Exchange listings.
- ▶ Minimal Luxembourg taxes.
- ▶ Investments can be made or withdrawn on a daily basis with simplicity.
- ▶ Fixed price offer during initial launch period.
- ▶ One per cent. additional allocation of Shares for shareholders who subscribe in excess of £2,500 during the initial offer period and maintain their holdings for twelve months.

Objective: Capital Growth

The aim of the Company is quite simple: to offer United Kingdom investors an excellent opportunity for capital growth by investment in stocks and shares in the world's stock markets. The money that you invest in a Portfolio of this Company, after deduction of the initial charge, will be pooled, as in the case of a unit trust, with that of all the other investors in that Portfolio and will then be used to purchase investments worldwide.

The spread of investments likely to be held in each Portfolio from time to time will normally be outside the scope of any one individual maintaining his own portfolio of stocks and shares with limited personal resources. This diversification of investments will also spread the risk, which such an individual investor cannot always do effectively.

THE PORTFOLIOS

The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company offers three distinct investment strategies, each designed to provide a different level of risk and return. The portfolios are managed by the Clerical Medical Group, one of the world's leading investment management groups.

THE CMI MANAGED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT COMPANY

THE ENTERPRISE PORTFOLIO

The aim of the Enterprise Portfolio is to invest in a wide range of companies, both public and private, in order to achieve a long-term capital growth. The portfolio will be managed by the CMI Financial Management Services Limited, which is a subsidiary of Clerical Medical Investments Limited. The portfolio will be managed in accordance with the objectives set out in the prospectus.

The three Portfolios will be managed by the CMI Financial Management Services Limited, which is a subsidiary of Clerical Medical Investments Limited. The portfolio will be managed in accordance with the objectives set out in the prospectus.

The Portfolios will be quoted in sterling.

The underlying investments will, however, be denominated in various currencies. The investment policy will provide a spread of investment across currencies so that possible volatile movements in any one currency will have a proportionately lesser effect on the performance of each Portfolio. Currency movements can result in gains as well as losses but the Manager may protect the return of individual Portfolios by hedging part or all of any currency risks, particularly in the case of the Safeguard Portfolio.

While the policy of the Company will be that the assets of each Portfolio should be kept invested in pursuit of its investment objectives, the Company has the right to maintain temporarily up to 100 per cent. liquidity for any Portfolio in the form of cash or short-term investments (issued or guaranteed by first class borrowers), if the Directors consider it to be in the best interests of shareholders to do so.

The Company may create new portfolios from time to time by the issue of further classes of Shares, including specialist equity portfolios, fixed interest portfolios and currency portfolios.

No change will be made to the investment policies relating to the Company or any of the Portfolios for three years from the date of this prospectus, except with the approval of the Company in general meeting, or by a resolution of the holders of Shares of the class to which the Portfolio concerned relates, as appropriate.

You can choose the international portfolio to suit your needs...

Investment in Shares in The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company (minimum total investment £1,000, minimum investment in any one Portfolio £500) will enable you to select a Portfolio that conforms with your own investment philosophy of risk and reward.

You can select the Safeguard Portfolio if you are seeking capital growth without the risks involved in equity investment.

You can select the Growth Portfolio if you are prepared to accept a greater degree of risk for the opportunity of greater growth.

Or you can select the Enterprise Portfolio if you are prepared to go all out to maximise your gains while accepting a proportionally higher level of risk.

...or spread your investment across all three

You can, alternatively, divide your investment into two or three and spread your capital over the Portfolios in any way you wish to reflect your own attitude to risk and reward; and even if you choose initially to invest in only one Portfolio, you can subsequently convert your investment at any time in the future, currently free of charge and free of United Kingdom capital gains tax, into either of the other Portfolios and make additional investments into any of them.

Expert Active Management

The underlying stocks and shares will be actively managed by the Manager according to its views of varying market conditions worldwide.

Clerical Medical Investments will, through Clerical Medical, have access to information from major stock markets around the world. Using modern technology and computer networks, Clerical Medical Investments will help the Manager to make positive reactions quickly to volatile conditions in any major geographical or investment sector of the world.

Such active and professional management could never be achieved with the same degree of speed and effectiveness by an individual investing on his or her own behalf.

Clerical Medical Investments and the Manager are part of the Clerical Medical Group.

Why Luxembourg?

Luxembourg is a well-accepted centre for the establishment of investment funds and has a high reputation as a financial centre in the international financial community.

Luxembourg is a member of the EEC which has recently adopted a Directive which aims to standardise throughout the Community many of the rules relating to the more common types of unit trusts and funds, such as The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company.

Unlike most other members of the EEC, Luxembourg has tax laws which recognise the special position of investment funds and which subject them to minimal taxation.

Unlike investment funds established in the Channel Islands, funds established in Luxembourg will be outside the sterling area within which exchange controls used to apply. If or a change of Government any such controls were to be reintroduced, the new Luxembourg fund should not be subject to those restrictions.

For investors not resident in the United Kingdom, including United Kingdom expatriate investors, the Company offers particular protection from adverse United Kingdom political change, when contrasted with a company established in the Channel Islands.

Simplicity

Shares in the Company can be bought, sold or converted with simplicity. The procedure is described below under "How to Invest" and "Repurchases, Conversions and Switches".

Initially Shares are being offered at a fixed price of £1; thereafter the price at which Shares can be purchased, converted, switched or sold back to the Company will normally be at the price ruling at the time applications are received. This price will be based on the share prices of the underlying investments, rather like a unit trust. The method of calculating this price is set out under "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices" below.

It will be easy to follow the progress of your investment. From Monday to Saturday of any week price lists for offshore and overseas funds can be found in the *Financial Times*. These lists will show, under CMI Financial Management Services Limited, two columns of prices for each Portfolio. The first will be the Bid (or repurchase) Price which, when multiplied by the number of Shares you hold in that Portfolio, will give you the amount at which the Company will normally be willing to buy back your Shares

on that day. The latter is the Offer Price, being the price at which additional Shares can normally be purchased.

What are the risks?

Investment in the Company is likely to be a safer way of investing in the world's stock markets than buying shares yourself, because not only can you harness the investment skills of the Clerical Medical Group but also your investment can be spread over a range of companies worldwide. This means that the risk can be spread too.

The price of the Shares in the Company, and the level of income from Shares in the Company, can, however, go down as well as up and there can be no assurance that the investment objectives for any of the Portfolios will be achieved. Prices will vary according to the stock market value of the underlying investments held and also according to fluctuations in exchange rates. You should be prepared to regard your investment in the Company as a medium-term investment.

What are the Costs?

You buy Shares in the Company at the Offer Price (which initially is a fixed price) and sell at the Bid Price. The difference between the two is called the spread, and includes an initial charge of five per cent, and rounding adjustments payable to the Manager.

The other costs involved are described below under "Charges and Expenses" and include a management fee payable to the Manager by the Company of 5/48 per cent. per month of the value of the net assets of the Company.

The Launch Offer

The launch offer will remain open until 10 a.m. (Isle of Man time) on 1st June, 1987, or such later date or time as the Company may determine, being not later than 1 p.m. on 12th June, 1987. In the case of the launch offer, Shares in each Portfolio may be purchased at the fixed offer price of £1 per Share.

As an inducement to investors to subscribe during this launch offer period, the Manager has agreed to finance a special bonus scheme for significant investors. Any investor who subscribes more than £2,500 for Shares during this launch offer period will receive at the end of twelve months a further number of Shares equal to one per cent. of the number of Shares of the class subscribed during the launch offer period and held for the period of twelve months. This bonus will not, however, be affected by any conversions or switches during this twelve-month period.

How Do You Invest?

You can purchase Shares by investing a minimum lump sum of £1,000 or any larger amount. After studying this prospectus if you wish to invest you should complete the application form at the end of this prospectus and send it to the address shown on it together with your payment. The procedure for application is set out under "How to Invest" at the end of this prospectus. After the close of the launch offer contract notes will be issued, followed as soon as possible thereafter by share certificates.

You should note that if you decide to balance your investment across more than one of the three Portfolios you should ensure that the minimum investment in each Portfolio is £500.

THE INVESTMENT MANAGER AND CLERICAL MEDICAL INVESTMENTS

The Manager of the Company is CMI Financial Management Services Limited and the investment adviser is Clerical Medical Investments Limited. They are both wholly-owned subsidiaries of Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society, a United Kingdom mutual life office.

Clerical Medical Investments will have available to it all the services and expertise of the investment management division of Clerical Medical.

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the overall investment policy of the Company. Recommendations for the investment of the assets of each Portfolio are made by Clerical Medical Investments to the Manager which, subject to the directions of the Directors, is responsible for their acceptance and implementation.

INVESTMENT SAFEGUARDS

The Company has broad powers as to the type of investment it may make and the methods it may adopt. The Directors have, however, adopted the following restrictions and policies relating to the investment of the Company's assets as a matter of investment policy.

The Directors have thus resolved that the Company shall not—

- (a) invest for any Portfolio more than 10 per cent. of the net assets attributable to such Portfolio in securities which are not listed on a stock exchange or traded on an over-the-counter market, provided that this restriction will not apply to investments in debt instruments issued by highly-rated borrowers if (1) such debt instruments are negotiable on a recognised market, or (2) at the time of purchase such instruments have a maturity of less than 12 months and at any time the average maturity of all such debt instruments (excluding those referred to under (1) above) does not exceed 120 days;
- (b) hold more than 10 per cent. of any one class of securities of any one issuer;
- (c) hold for the account of any Portfolio securities of any one issuer of more than 10 per cent. of the value of the net assets of such Portfolio would consist of the securities of such issuer;
- (d) except that such restrictions shall not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the government of any member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (the OECD) or any of their agencies or by any supranational institution, organisation or authority;
- (e) invest for the account of any Portfolio in investment trusts, mutual funds, unit trusts or other collective investment undertakings if the value of all such investments held at any time by such Portfolio would exceed 15 per cent. of the value of the net assets of such Portfolio or if the value of all such investments held by the Company would exceed five per cent. of the value of the net assets of the Company provided that no investment shall be made in such collective investment undertakings unless their investment policy is identical or at least similar to that of the relevant Portfolio and provided further that, if any such investment is made in investment undertakings having the same management as the Company, no issue commission or other acquisition fee and no management or advisory fee may be charged to the assets of the Company so invested;
- (f) invest in real estate, provided that the Company may invest for the account of any Portfolio in securities secured on real estate or in interests therein;
- (g) invest for any Portfolio in commodities or commodity contracts, except that up to 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of such Portfolio may be invested in gold bullion and coin or certificates relating thereto;
- (h) purchase any securities on margin (except that the Company may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases or sales of securities) or make short sales of securities or maintain a short position; deposits made in connection with option or forward contracts are not considered to be margin for this purpose;
- (i) make loans, provided that for the purpose of this restriction the acquisition of bonds, debentures or other corporate debt securities and investment in securities issued or guaranteed by a member country of the OECD or by any supranational institution, organisation or authority, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances or prime issuers or other traded debt instruments shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan;

(g) borrow for long-term purposes or borrow amounts attributable to any Portfolio in excess of 25 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of such Portfolio; such borrowings may only be made in exceptional circumstances;

(h) mortgage, pledge, or otherwise encumber any securities owned or held by the Company for any Portfolio except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings made pursuant to (g) above and in such case the assets so mortgaged, pledged or otherwise encumbered may not exceed 25 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of such Portfolio (deposits of securities or other assets in a separate account or in escrow in connection with option transactions shall not be considered to be a mortgage, pledge or encumbrance for this purpose);

(i) underwrite securities of other issuers for any Portfolio unless the securities would be a suitable investment both as to size and type for that Portfolio;

(j) deal in forward foreign exchange or enter into forward exchange contracts or financial futures contracts except to hedge against risks or for transactions involving—

(i) the sale of currency which is due to the Company in connection with the sales of securities of any Portfolio or the issue of Shares;

(ii) the purchase of currency where such currency is payable by the Company in connection with the purchase of securities for any Portfolio, the redemption of Shares or the payment of dividends or distributions to shareholders;

(iii) a particular currency to the extent of the value of securities held by the Company for any Portfolio and denominated in such currency and of cash so held in such currency and provided that, in the case of such part of such value as is attributable to debt securities so held and denominated, the contract is for a period not extending beyond the final maturity of such securities;

(k) (i) purchase or invest in, for any Portfolio, put or call options on securities and/or put or call options based on stock indices if the premium paid therefor would at any time exceed 15 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of such Portfolio; or

(ii) write or sell for any Portfolio call options on securities and/or call options based on stock indices, other than covered call options on securities held by the Company for any Portfolio not exceeding 25 per cent. of the value of such securities after deducting from such value the value of options purchased;

and all such permitted options will be contracts which are standardised or customary and traded on recognised exchanges or other organised markets;

(l) invest for any Portfolio in warrants to subscribe for shares if, immediately following such investment, the aggregate value of all warrants held for such Portfolio would exceed 25 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of such Portfolio;

(m) take legal or management control of any body in whose securities the assets of any Portfolio are invested;

(n) realise any investment carried at Directors' valuation representing 50 per cent. or more of the value of the net assets of the Company without the approval of the Company in general meeting.

If the limits set out in investment restrictions (a) (i), (ii) and (iii), (b), (d), (k) and (l) above are exceeded as a result of subsequent changes in value, the Directors will endeavour to take appropriate measures to reinstate observance of these restrictions, with, however, due regard to the best interests of the relevant Portfolio and its shareholders.

Whilst the resolution of the Directors with respect to the matters listed above may be revoked or amended at any time, it is not the intention of the Directors that the resolution should be revoked or amended in the absence of a change of circumstances (including a change in the requirements of Luxembourg regulations). The resolution may also be revoked or amended, subject to the requirements of Luxembourg regulations, in respect of any new class of Share introduced.

REPURCHASES, CONVERSIONS AND SWITCHES

Time for Receipt

Shares of any class may be repurchased (subject as mentioned below) or switched on any Dealing Day at the Bid Price calculated on the preceding Dealing Day.

Shares of any class may be converted into Shares of any other class (subject as mentioned below) on any Dealing Day in accordance with the formula referred to under "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices—Conversions."

Requests for repurchases, conversions or switches will be dealt with on the Dealing Day on which they are received (or the next Dealing Day if received on a day which is not a Dealing Day) but if any such request is received after 3 p.m. (Isle of Man time) on a Dealing Day, it will normally be deferred until the next Dealing Day.

Instructions

Instructions for the repurchase, conversion or switching of Shares may be given by telex, fax or telephone (all of which must be confirmed by letter) or in writing to the Manager in the Isle of Man.

Written instructions for repurchases should normally be given by completing the appropriate form on the reverse of the Share Certificate. For conversions or switches, an appropriate form of instruction can be obtained from the Manager.

Share Certificates must be returned to the Manager with or following the request for repurchase, conversion or switching.

Conversion and Switching

If you wish to change your holding in one class of Share to that of another class of Share, you may do this by making either a conversion or a switch.

On a conversion your holding of Shares of one class will be converted into a holding of Shares of a new class. This procedure is described under "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices—Conversions". The Company has been advised that a conversion of Shares using this facility should not, under existing law, constitute a disposal for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation on capital gains.

On a switch, your holding of Shares of one class would be purchased by the Manager at the Bid Price and the Manager would sell to you on the same day Shares of another class at the Bid Price. The Company has been advised that a switching of Shares using this facility would constitute a disposal of the old Shares for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation on capital gains.

The Manager is entitled to make a charge on conversions and switches of an amount not exceeding two per cent. of the relevant Bid Price of the Shares to be converted or switched but it is not its present intention to make any such charge.

General

Instructions to repurchase, convert or switch as described above, once given, are usually irrevocable, except in the case of suspension (see under "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices—Suspensions").

The Company may refuse to comply with such instructions if to do so would result in a holding of less than £500 in value of Shares of any one class.

In the case of repurchases, payments will normally be despatched in the currency denomination of the relevant Portfolio within five business days after the relevant Dealing Day provided the relevant Share Certificate(s) and written request for repurchase have by then been received.

Payment may, on request to the Manager and at the Manager's discretion, also be made in another currency that can be easily converted from the currency in which the Portfolio is denominated. Any such conversion will be carried out by the Manager as agent for the shareholder, without responsibility of the Company, and any foreign exchange transaction cost will be deducted from the amount payable to the shareholder.

Payment will be by a cheque payable to the shareholder and sent to the shareholder at his address shown in the Register of Shareholders or, at the request and the expense of the shareholder and on his or her specific authority, by transfer of funds to an account specified by the shareholder.

If in exceptional circumstances the liquidity of any particular Portfolio is not sufficient to enable the payment to be made within the period referred to above, such payment will be made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter but without interest.

The despatch of share certificates to the Manager for repurchases, conversions or switches and the despatch of documents by the Manager will be at the risk of shareholders.

No repurchase, conversion or switch as described above may be effected during any period when the valuation of any relevant Portfolio is suspended (see under "Calculations of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices—Suspensions").

DIVIDENDS

Declaration and Payment of Dividends

It is intended to distribute to all holders of each class of Share, at annual intervals, at least 25 per cent. of the net investment income (computed broadly in accordance with the definition of taxable income under United Kingdom corporation tax principles) which accrues to the Portfolio to which such Shares relate. The amounts to be distributed will be declared at the Annual General Meeting held after the end of each financial period (see "Meetings and Reports").

The Articles prohibit the distribution by way of dividend of surpluses arising on the realisation of investments. In addition, shares of profits of associated companies (if any) will not be used for this purpose unless and until distributed to the Company.

Payments of dividends will be made normally within two months of such declaration to holders of Shares outstanding at the dividend record date as determined by such Meeting.

Where shareholders have so requested, payments of dividends will be sent to shareholders at their addresses shown in the Register of Shareholders or to a specified chosen bank account. However, if no such request is made, dividends will be reinvested as detailed below.

Dividends not collected within five years will lapse and accrue for the benefit of the Company in accordance with Luxembourg law.

Reinvestment of Dividends

Unless the shareholder otherwise requests, dividends will be reinvested in the subscription of further Shares of the class to which such dividends relate. Such Shares will be issued on the Dealing Day after the date on which the relevant dividend is paid at a price which will be calculated in the same way as for other issues of Shares of that class on that date except that no initial charge will be payable. Investors not wishing to use this facility and preferring instead to receive their dividends in cash should so indicate in the appropriate section of the Application Form.

Where shareholders make use of this reinvestment facility, each dividend due to the shareholder will be paid by the Company to Banque Generale du Luxembourg for the account of the relevant shareholder. Banque Generale du Luxembourg will, as agent for the shareholder, credit such moneys to the Company in subscription for further Shares of the class to which such dividends relate. Notwithstanding the fact that any dividend may have been utilised in the application for further Shares in this way, a dividend notice will be forwarded to shareholders concerned, who may use such notice in connection with their return of income to any taxation authority to whom they may be liable to make such a return.

CHARGES AND EXPENSES

On Application

The Offer Price of Shares issued by the Company or transferred by the Manager to investors will include an initial charge payable to the Manager of up to five per cent. of the amount invested. The Manager will also be entitled to receive the rounding adjustment referred to under "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices—Offer Price" below.

On Conversions and Switches

The Manager does not presently intend to charge a fee for conversions or switches between different classes of Shares although the Manager has the right to charge up to two per cent. of the Bid Price of the Shares into which the conversion or switch is being made (see "Repurchases, Conversions and Switches" above).

On Repurchase

There is no charge by the Manager or the Company for repurchasing Shares, but the Manager is entitled to receive the rounding adjustment referred to under "Calculation of Offer, Bid and Conversion Prices—Bid Price" below.

Manager and Clerical Medical Investments

The Manager will receive from the Company a fee payable at a rate of 5/48 per cent. per month of the average Net Asset Value of each Portfolio. This fee will accrue daily and will be calculated on each Dealing Day. The Manager will pay the fees and expenses of Clerical Medical Investments.

The Manager is entitled at its sole discretion and without recourse or cost to the Company to rebate all or any of its fees and charges and to pay commission to any investors or their brokers or agents in respect of any subscriptions for, or holdings of, Shares.

Domiciliary Agent and Registrar

The fees and expenses of Sanné & Cie S.à r.l. as Domiciliary Agent and Registrar will amount to L.Fr. 600,000 per annum and Sanné & Cie S.à r.l. will pay to the Manager as Sub-Registrar fees at the rate of £5,000 per annum.

Custodian

The Custodian will receive from the Company a fee payable monthly at a maximum rate of 0.13 per cent. per annum of the average Net Asset Value of each Portfolio, accruing and calculated on the same basis as the Manager's fee and will be reimbursed its out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian will be responsible for the fees of Isle of Man Bank Limited as sub-custodian.

Initial Expenses

The costs and expenses incurred in connection with the formation of the Company and the initial issue of Shares, including the costs incurred in obtaining a listing for the Shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and The Stock Exchange in London, the costs incurred in connection with the preparation and publication of this prospectus, all legal, printing and certain advertising costs (including the legal costs of the Manager), and preliminary expenses of L.Fr. 200,000 are estimated to amount to £550,000 and will be borne by the Company. Such expenses will be amortised against the assets of each Portfolio on a pro rata basis over the first five years of the life of the Company or such shorter period as the Directors may determine.

Other Expenses

The Company will pay all other expenses incurred in its operation including the fees and expenses of the Directors, the auditors of and legal advisers to the Company, the cost of printing and distribution of the annual and semi-annual reports and further prospectuses, all banking and brokerage charges, all taxes and governmental duties and charges levied on the Company, the cost of publication of prices and the fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining the registration of the Company with any governmental agencies and stock exchanges.

TAXATION

The following summary is based on the law and practice currently in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man and is therefore subject to change.

Taxation of Shareholders

General: Investors should inform themselves of, and when appropriate consult their professional advisers on, the possible tax consequences of subscribing for, buying, holding, redeeming, switching, converting or selling Shares under the laws of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile.

Luxembourg: Under current legislation, shareholders are not subject to any capital gains, income, withholding, gift, estate, inheritance or other tax in Luxembourg (except for shareholders domiciled, resident or having a permanent establishment in Luxembourg and except for certain former residents of Luxembourg if owning more than 25 per cent. of the share capital of the Company).

United Kingdom: Shareholders in the Company resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes will, subject to their personal circumstances, be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax in respect of dividends or other income distributions of the Company (whether or not such dividends are reinvested in Shares).

THE CMI MANAGED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT COMPANY

On the assumption that the Company will qualify as a "distributing fund" (see below), shareholders resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes will, subject to their personal circumstances and unless holding Shares on dealing stock when or corporation tax in respect of gains arising from the sale, redemption, switching or other disposal of Shares.

Clearance under section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (the "Taxes Act") of the United Kingdom (incorporation of the United Kingdom Board of Inland Revenue in relation to the issue, sale, conversion and redemption of Shares (except in the case of a sale to a company in which the vendor has a substantial interest). The attention of individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to sections 475-481 of the Taxes Act (as amended by the Finance Act 1981), which may render them liable to income tax in respect of the undistributed income or profits of the Company.

The Directors have been advised that a conversion of Shares of one class into Shares of another class should rank as a reorganisation of the Company for the purposes of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 of the United Kingdom and that such a conversion should not, therefore, give rise to a liability to capital gains tax or corporation tax for a shareholder at the time of conversion, the shareholder's base cost in relation to the Shares of the original class being rolled over into the Shares of the new class. A "switch" (see under "Repurchases, Conversions and Switches" above) would, however, constitute a disposal for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation on capital gains.

The Finance Act 1984 of the United Kingdom (the "Finance Act") states that if an investor resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes holds a "material interest" in an overseas fund, such as the Company, and that fund does not qualify as a "distributing fund" throughout the period during which the investor holds that interest, any gain accruing to the investor upon the sale, redemption or other disposal of that interest will be taxed as income and not as a capital gain. Shares in the Company constitute "material interests" for the purposes of the relevant provisions of the Finance Act. It is provided that in order to qualify as a "distributing fund" an overseas fund must demonstrate to the Inland Revenue that—

- the fund distributes in respect of each class of share in the fund at least 85 per cent. of such part of its net income, as computed in its accounts, as is attributable to that class of share within six months of the end of the relevant accounting period (clause 51(1) of the Finance Bill currently before the United Kingdom Parliament will, if enacted, allow the Board of Inland Revenue to extend that period of six months if they see fit so to do in any particular case);
- the amount so distributed by the fund in respect of each class of share in the fund is at least 85 per cent. of the amount which would have been the United Kingdom taxable income attributable to that class of share were the fund resident in the United Kingdom and were its income computed broadly in accordance with United Kingdom corporation tax principles; and
- the fund complies with certain restrictions on the holding of investments.

The Directors intend that the Company will apply to be certified as a "distributing fund". Applications for certification will need to be made at the end of each accounting period of the Company, as the Finance Act provides for certification to be given retrospectively at the end of each accounting period. Although the Directors will take all steps that are practicable and consistent with the investment objectives and policy of the Company to ensure that certification as a "distributing fund" is obtained in respect of each accounting period, it must be appreciated that this cannot be guaranteed and that the exact conditions which must be fulfilled and what may be regarded as income of the Company for United Kingdom tax purposes may be affected by changes in Inland Revenue practice or by subsequent changes to the legislation itself.

As a matter of Luxembourg law, the Company may not distribute by way of dividend an aggregate amount which exceeds the profits of the Company available for distribution. Since losses (other than any realised or unrealised loss in respect of any investment or any other loss on capital account) suffered by the assets of any Portfolio reduce the distributable profits of the Company, this could result in the amount which under Luxembourg law is available for distribution to holders of Shares of the classes which relate to other Portfolios being less than the amount which is required to be distributed to such holders in order for the Company to qualify for certification as a distributing fund.

The attention of United Kingdom resident companies is drawn to the fact that the controlled foreign companies provisions contained in the Finance Act could be material to any United Kingdom resident company that holds, alone or together with certain other associated persons, 10 per cent. or more of the Shares, if at any time the Company is controlled by persons who are resident in the United Kingdom.

The foregoing statements of United Kingdom taxation are based on advice received by the Company regarding the law and practice in force in the United Kingdom at the date of this document. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment in the Company is made will endure indefinitely.

Taxation of the Company

Luxembourg: Under present Luxembourg law and practice, the Company is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax nor are dividends paid by the Company liable to any Luxembourg withholding tax. The Company is, however, liable in Luxembourg to a tax of 0.05 per cent. per annum of the value of its net assets, such tax being payable quarterly on the basis of the value of the net assets of the Company at the end of the relevant calendar quarter. No stamp or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares except a once and for all tax of L.Fr. 50,000 (approximately £850) which was paid on incorporation. Under current law and practice, no Luxembourg capital gains tax is payable on the realised or unrealised capital appreciation of the assets of the Company.

United Kingdom: On the basis that the central management and control of the Company will not be undertaken within the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, the Company should not be subject to United Kingdom corporation tax on its income or gains.

Isle of Man: The Assessor of Income Tax in the Isle of Man has confirmed that the Manx resident status of the Manager will not render the Company liable to Isle of Man income tax.

Generally: Dividends and interest received by the Company on its investments are generally subject to non-recoverable withholding taxes in the countries of origin.

CALCULATION OF OFFER, BID AND CONVERSION PRICES

Net Asset Value

Each Portfolio will be valued on each Dealing Day. Normally Shares may be purchased, sold or converted at their respective Offer Bid Prices calculated on the preceding Dealing Day provided that the appropriate applications or requests are made in due time.

Fractions of Shares will be recorded to three decimal places.

The Net Asset Value of each Portfolio (expressed in the currency denomination of the Portfolio) will be determined by valuing the net assets of the Portfolio, being the value of its assets less its liabilities, normally at midday on each Dealing Day.

The assets will be valued in accordance with principles laid down in the Articles.

The value of such assets shall be determined as follows:—

- (1) the value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash notes and interest declared or accrued and not yet received dividends and interest shall be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Company may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof;
- (2) the value of securities which are quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange shall be based on the last price available prior to midday on the relevant Dealing Day;
- (3) the value of securities dealt in on the over-the-counter markets shall be based on the last price available prior to midday on the relevant Dealing Day;
- (4) in the event that any of the securities held in any Portfolio on the relevant Dealing Day are not quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange or over-the-counter market or if, with respect to securities quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange or over-the-counter market, the price as determined pursuant to sub-paragraphs (2) or (3) is not representative of the fair market value of the relevant securities, the value of such securities will be determined based on the reasonably foreseeable sales price determined prudently and in good faith.

Any assets expressed in currencies other than the currency denomination of the Portfolio will be translated into the currency of the Portfolio at prevailing exchange rates.

After midday on any Dealing Day there has been a material change in the quotations on the markets on which a substantial proportion of the investments of any Portfolio are dealt in or quoted, the Company may, in order to safeguard the interests of shareholders and the Company, cancel the first valuation and carry out a second valuation.

Offer Price

The Offer Price for a Share of each class will be calculated in accordance with the Articles by:—

- (i) adding to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Portfolio, if the Directors think fit, such amount as the Directors or the Manager may consider appropriate to reflect the fiscal charges and dealing and purchase costs which would have been incurred on the assumption that all securities and other assets comprised in the Portfolio had been purchased on the date of the calculation at prices equal to their respective values and any other factor which, on the same assumption, it is in the opinion of the Directors proper to take into account;
- (ii) dividing the resultant sum by the number of Shares of that class then in issue or deemed to be in issue; and
- (iii) adding to the resulting sum an initial charge not exceeding five per cent. of the amount per Share invested and rounding the total upwards by not more than one per cent.;

provided that the amount of such additions and rounding shall be limited so that the Offer Price for a Share shall not exceed more than 8.5 per cent. the Net Asset Value per Share of that class.

The amount of the initial charge and the rounding adjustment will be paid by the Company to the Manager.

Bid Price

The Bid Price for a Share of each class will be calculated in accordance with the Articles by:—

- (i) deducting from the Net Asset Value of the relevant Portfolio, if the Directors think fit, such amount (not exceeding one per cent. of such Net Asset Value) as the Directors or the Manager may consider appropriate to reflect the fiscal charges and dealing and realisation costs which would have been incurred on the assumption that all the securities and other assets comprised in the Portfolio had been realised on the date of the calculation at prices equal to their respective values, and any other factor which, on the same assumption, it is in the opinion of the Directors proper to take into account;
- (ii) dividing the resultant sum by the number of Shares of that class then in issue or deemed to be in issue; and
- (iii) rounding the total downwards by an amount which, together with any deductions made under (i) above, does not exceed one per cent. of the Net Asset Value per Share of that class.

The amount of the rounding adjustment will be paid by the Company to the Manager.

Conversions

Holders of Shares will be entitled (subject as mentioned under "Suspensions" below) to convert some or all of their holding of Shares into Shares of another class. The basis of conversion is related to the respective Bid Prices of the two classes of Shares concerned.

The Directors will determine the number of Shares of the class into which the shareholder wishes to convert his existing Shares in accordance with the following formula:—

$$A = \frac{B \times (C - D)}{E}$$

where:—

- A is the number of Shares of the new class to be allotted and issued;
- B is the number of Shares of the original class specified in the switching notice which the holder has requested to be converted;
- C is the Bid Price (for the calculation of which see above) of the original class of Share ruling on the relevant day;
- D is such sum, if any, not exceeding two per cent. of C, as the Manager shall in its discretion determine in any case to charge; any such charge would be for the account of the Manager. The Manager has no present intention to make such a charge;
- E is the Bid Price (for the calculation of which see above) of the new class of Share ruling on the relevant day.

Suspensions

The Directors may suspend the determination of the valuation of any Portfolio and the issue, redemption, conversion or switching of the Shares of the relevant class during:—

- (a) any period when any of the principal stock exchanges on which any substantial portion of the investments of that Portfolio are quoted is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or
- (b) the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposals or valuations of the assets of that Portfolio would be impracticable; or
- (c) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the investments of that Portfolio or the current price or values on any stock exchange; or
- (d) any period when the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of Shares of the relevant class or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on redemption of such Shares cannot in the opinion of the Directors be effected at normal rates of exchange.

The Articles require that any such suspension shall be publicised by the Company and shall be notified to shareholders requesting redemption, conversion or switching of their Shares.

Dealings in Shares by the Manager

The Manager may as principal acquire and hold Shares and may at its sole discretion safely, in whole or in part, an application or request:—

- (i) for the issue of Shares by effecting a transfer to the applicant, at the relevant Offer Price, of Shares owned by the Manager; and
- (ii) for the selling of Shares by buying such Shares from the holder at the relevant Bid Price.

Allocation of Assets and Liabilities

The Directors are obliged under the Articles to establish a separate Portfolio for each class of Share in the following manner:—

- (a) the proceeds from the issue of each class of Share shall be applied in the books of the Company to the Portfolio established for that class of Share, and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall, subject to the provisions of the Articles, be applied to such Portfolio;
- (b) where any assets are derived from another asset, such derivative asset shall be applied in the books of the Company to the same Portfolio as the assets from which it was derived and, on each revaluation of any asset, the increase or diminution in value shall be applied to the relevant Portfolio;
- (c) where the Company incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular Portfolio or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Portfolio, such liability shall be allocated to the relevant Portfolio;
- (d) in the case where any asset or liability of the Company cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular Portfolio, such asset or liability shall be allocated to all the Portfolios pro rata to the Net Asset Values of the relevant classes of Share provided that all liabilities, whatever class they are attributable to, shall, unless otherwise agreed upon with the creditors, be binding upon the Company as a whole; and
- (e) upon the record date for determination of the persons entitled to any dividend declared on any class of Share, the Net Asset Value of such class of Share shall be reduced by the amount of such dividend declared.

MEETINGS AND REPORTS

Meetings

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Company will be held in Luxembourg on the third Thursday in October in each year at 2 p.m. (or, if such day is not a business day in Luxembourg, on the next following business day in Luxembourg). The first Annual General Meeting will be held in October, 1988. Other general meetings of shareholders will be held at such time and place as are indicated in the notices of such meetings. Notices of general meetings and other notices will be given in accordance with Luxembourg law and will be sent to shareholders by post at least 14 days prior to the meeting to the addresses shown in the Register of Shareholders. Notices will specify the place and time of the meetings, the conditions of admission thereto, the agenda and will refer to the requirements of Luxembourg law with regard to the necessary quorum and majorities at the meeting. The requirements as to attendance, quorum and majorities at all general meetings will be those laid down in Articles 67 and 71 of the Law of 10th August, 1915 (as amended) of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and in the Articles.

Voting

Each whole Share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at general meetings and in addition a holder of Shares of any particular class will be entitled at any separate meeting of the holders of Shares of that class to one vote for each whole Share of that class of which he is the holder, provided that (except on a resolution to alter the Articles) under Luxembourg law no holder may, either in person or by proxy, cast votes in respect of more than one-fifth of the issued share capital of the Company or more than two-fifths of the total number of Shares represented at the meeting.

Resolutions of meetings of shareholders will apply to the Company as a whole and to all shareholders in the Company, provided that any amendment affecting the rights of the holders of the Shares of any class vis-à-vis those of any other class shall be subject further to the quorum and majority requirements referred to above in respect of each such relevant class.

Reports

Financial periods of the Company will end on 31st May each year. The Annual Report containing the audited financial accounts of the Company and of each of the Portfolios in respect of the preceding financial period will be sent to shareholders at their address shown in the Register of Shareholders, and made available at the Company's registered office, at least 21 days before the Annual General Meeting. In addition unaudited semi-annual reports will be made available at the registered office of the Company and will be posted to shareholders at their addresses shown in the Register of Shareholders. The first unaudited semi-annual report to be published will relate to the period to 30th November, 1987.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company

The Company was incorporated on 16th April, 1987 for a period of 30 years, subject to extension by its shareholders, with an initial capital of £1,000,000.25. Its Articles, as amended on 30th April, 1987, which comprise its constitution, will be published in the Memorial on 13th May, 1987. The Company is registered with the Registre de Commerce, Luxembourg, under number B25753.

The Articles provide that the exclusive object of the Company is to place the funds available to it in securities of all types with the purpose of spreading investment risks and affording its shareholders the results of the management of its portfolio.

The Directors

The Articles of the Company contain the following provisions relating to Directors:—

- (i) Directors may be removed or replaced at any time by a resolution of the shareholders present at a shareholders' meeting.
- (ii) There is no share qualification for Directors although a Share must be pledged for each Director for the proper performance of his duties.
- (iii) A Director must retire at the Annual General Meeting next following his seventieth birthday and at each subsequent Annual General Meeting but will be eligible for re-election at such meetings.
- (iv) The Directors are vested with all powers to perform all acts necessary or useful for accomplishing the Company's objects.
- (v) No contract or other transaction between the Company and any other company or firm shall be affected or invalidated by the fact that any one or more of the Directors or officers of the Company is interested in, or is a director, associate, officer or employee of, that other company or firm. Any Director or officer of the Company who serves as a director, associate, officer or employee of any company or firm with which the Company shall contract or otherwise engage in business shall not, by reason of such connection with that company or firm, be prevented from considering and voting or acting on any matters with respect to that contract or other business.
- (vi) If any Director or officer of the Company has any personal interest in any transaction of the Company, that Director or officer shall reveal such interest to the Directors and shall not vote on any such transaction and such transaction and the Director's or officer's interest therein shall be reported to the next succeeding meeting of shareholders.

The term "personal interest" does not include any relationship with or interest in any matter, position or transaction involving Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society or any subsidiary thereof or such other company or entity as may from time to time be determined by the Directors in their absolute discretion.

The Company may indemnify any Director or officer against expenses reasonably incurred by him in connection with any proceedings to which he may be made a party by reason of such position in the Company or in any other company of which the Company is a shareholder or creditor and from which he is not entitled to be indemnified, except in relation to matters as to which he shall be finally adjudged in such action, suit or proceeding to be liable for gross negligence or misconduct; in the event of a settlement, indemnification shall be provided only in connection with such matters covered by the settlement as to which the Company is advised by counsel that the person to be indemnified did not commit such breach of duty. The foregoing right of indemnification shall not exclude other rights to which he may be entitled.

At no time may a majority of the Directors be resident in the United Kingdom nor may meetings of the Directors or any committees of the Directors take place in the United Kingdom; nor will a quorum be present at any such meeting if a majority of the Directors present at any such meeting are resident in the United Kingdom.

There are no existing or proposed service contracts between any of the Directors and the Company and no express provision governing the remuneration (including pension or other benefits) of the Directors. The Directors will be reimbursed their out-of-pocket expenses from the Company but, save for Mr. Sanné who will receive attendance fees, will receive no other remuneration from the Company.

No Director has an interest in the share capital of the Company which would be required to be shown in the register maintained under section 325 of the Companies Act 1985 of Great Britain were the Company subject to the provisions of that section.

Directors' Interests

Mr. Walther is a director of Clerical Medical and of Clerical Medical Investments. Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Moore and Mr. Richardson are directors of the Manager. Mr. Sanné is Chairman and a Director of, and a shareholder in, the Domiciliary Agent and Registrar. Subject thereto no Director has any interest in the promotion of the Company or in any property purchased, acquired, disposed of by or leased to, the Company and no Director has a material interest in any transaction effected by the Company since its incorporation which is, or was, unusual in its nature or conditions or significant to the business of the Company.

Auditor's Report

The following is a copy of a report from Ernst & Whinney, 25 Boulevard Royal, Forum Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg:—

"The Directors,
The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company,
231 Val des Bons Malades,
Luxembourg

April 27, 1987

Dear Sirs,

We report that The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company was incorporated on April 16, 1987. The Company has not yet commenced business and accordingly no accounts have been made up and no dividends have been paid.

Yours faithfully,

Ernst & Whinney
Réviseurs d'Entreprises

Ernst & Whinney have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this prospectus with the inclusion herein of their report and with the references to their name in the form and content in which they appear.

The Manager

The Manager was incorporated in and under the laws of the Isle of Man on 25th March, 1987. The Directors of the Manager are Ann E. Clayton, John E. Grellin, Andrew G. O'Leary, Graham J. Moore, Dr. David L. Moore, Michael J. Richardson and Gerard E. R. Smyth. The registered office of the Manager is Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Clerical Medical Investments

Clerical Medical Investments was incorporated in and under the laws of the United Kingdom on 16th March, 1987. The Directors of Clerical Medical Investments are Roger D. Corley, Andrew G. O'Leary and Robert P. Walther.

The Custodian

The Custodian is a recognised bank in Luxembourg and was incorporated in Luxembourg on 1st June, 1935. Its corporate life will expire on 10th June, 1995 unless extended by its shareholders. The shareholder's equity of the Custodian as at 31st December, 1986 amounted to L.Fr. 4,450 million. The Custodian has appointed Isle of Man Bank Limited to act as a sub-custodian.

The Domiciliary Agent and Registrar

The Domiciliary Agent and Registrar of the Company is Sanné & Cie S.à.r.l. The Manager has been appointed by Sanné & Cie S.à.r.l. as sub-registrar.

Material Contracts

The following contracts (not being contracts in the ordinary course of business) have been entered into prior to the date of this prospectus and are, or may be, material:—

- (a) an Agreement dated 27th April, 1987, between the Company and the Manager pursuant to which the latter was appointed, subject to the overall supervision of the Directors, to manage the Company's investments and affairs, with powers of delegation; the Agreement provides for it to continue for a fixed period of three years and thereafter unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other not less than three months' notice; the Agreement contains provisions indemnifying the Manager from liability not due to its negligence or wilful breach of duty;
- (b) an Agreement dated 27th April, 1987, between the Company and the Custodian pursuant to which the latter was appointed custodian of the assets of the Company; the Agreement may be terminated by either party on giving to the other not less than ninety days' notice and contains provisions indemnifying the Custodian from liability not due to its negligence or wilful misconduct;
- (c) Agreements dated 27th April, 1987, between the Company and Sanné & Cie S.à.r.l. pursuant to which the latter was appointed Registrar and Transfer Agent and Domiciliary Agent to the Company; the Agreements may be terminated by either party on giving to the other not less than ninety days' notice;
- (d) an Agreement dated 27th April, 1987, between the Manager and Clerical Medical Investments pursuant to which the latter was appointed investment adviser to the Manager for a fixed period of three years and thereafter unless and until terminated by either party on giving to the other not less than three months' notice; the Agreement contains provisions exempting Clerical Medical Investments from liability in the absence of its wilful misfeasance, negligence, bad faith or reckless disregard of its obligations.

Winding-up and Liquidation

In the event of a dissolution of the Company either at the end of its life or prior thereto, the liquidation shall be carried out by one or several liquidators named by the meeting of shareholders effecting such dissolution and which shall determine their powers and their compensation. The net proceeds of liquidation corresponding to each class of Share shall be distributed by the liquidators to the holders of Shares of each class in proportion to their holding of Shares in such class.

If the Company should be voluntarily liquidated, its liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Luxembourg law of 29th August, 1983, relating to collective investment undertakings which specifies the steps to be taken to enable shareholders to participate in the liquidation (distributions) and in that connection provides for deposit in escrow at the Caisse de Consignations of any such amounts as have not promptly been claimed by any shareholders. Amounts not claimed from escrow within the prescription period would be liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

In addition the Articles provide that the Directors may require and effect a redemption of Shares of any class where the net asset value attributable to all Shares of that class has fallen below £500,000.

The Shares

Shares of each class in the Company are freely transferable and, upon issue, are entitled to participate equally in the profits and dividends of the Portfolio to which they relate. Subject thereto, the Shares of each class in the Company, which are all of no par value, carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights. All Shares must be fully paid.

Transfers

The transfer of Shares may normally be effected by delivery to the Manager of an instrument of transfer in appropriate form together with the relevant certificate or certificates. The Register of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg.

Restrictions on Shareholdings

The Articles provide that the Directors may impose restrictions (other than any restriction on transfer) on any Shares or class of Shares (but not necessarily on all Shares within the same class) as they may think necessary to ensure that Shares are neither acquired nor held by or on behalf of (a) any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental or regulatory authority, or (b) any person in circumstances which in the opinion of the Directors might result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantage which the Company might not otherwise have incurred or suffered. The Directors may in this connection require a shareholder to provide such information as they may consider necessary to establish whether he is the beneficial owner of the Shares registered in his name.

If it appears to the Company that any Shares are owned directly or beneficially by any person in breach of any law or requirement of a country or governmental or regulatory authority, or otherwise in the circumstances referred to in (b) above, the Directors may require and effect the redemption of such Shares.

Miscellaneous

- (i) At the date of this prospectus, the Company has no loan capital (whether outstanding, or created but unissued), term loans or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, mortgages, charges, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.
- (ii) The Directors are not aware of any legal or arbitration proceedings pending or threatened against the Company which may have, or since the date of incorporation of the Company have had, a significant effect on the financial position of the Company.
- (iii) The World Markets Company PLC and FT Business Information Limited, the publisher of Money Management, have given and have not withdrawn their consent to the publication of this prospectus with the references to them and to figures and tables published by them in the form and content in which they appear.
- (iv) Copies of this prospectus certified by the Chairman and two Directors as having been approved by resolution of the Directors together with the consent of Ernst & Whinney referred to under "Auditor's Report" above and the consents of The World Markets Company PLC and FT Business Information Limited referred to in paragraph (iii) above have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales for registration as required by section 77 of the Companies Act 1985 of Great Britain and to the Registrar of Companies in the Isle of Man as required by section 323B of the Companies Act 1931 of the Isle of Man.
- (v) The Company has not established, and does not intend to establish, a place of business in Great Britain, and has not carried on any business prior to the date of this prospectus.
- (vi) The Company does not have any employees or subsidiaries.
- (vii) Apart from the Shares referred to above in paragraph (xiv) below, no share or loan capital of the Company has been issued, or is proposed to be issued, fully or partly paid up for cash or otherwise than in cash.
- (viii) No share or loan capital of the Company is under option or is agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.
- (ix) Apart from the amounts receivable by the Manager detailed in "Charges and Expenses" above, the commissions payable by the Manager to intermediaries and the commission payable to Banque Générale du Luxembourg referred to in paragraph (xiv) below, no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted in connection with the issue or sale of any Shares.
- (x) Under arrangements made between the Custodian and the Manager, the Manager will receive from the Custodian interest on all subscription moneys received pursuant to this offering from the date of receipt until the date on which the subscription lists close. Save as disclosed herein, no amount or benefit has been, or is intended to be, paid or given by the Company to any promoter of the Company.

THE CMI MANAGED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT COMPANY

(x) This document shall have the effect of rendering all persons concerned bound by all the provisions (other than the penal provisions) of sections 82, 86 and 87 of the Companies Act 1985 of Great Britain so far as applicable having regard to section 75 of that Act.

(xi) The minimum amount which, in the opinion of the Directors, must be raised by the issue of Shares pursuant to the offer referred to herein in order to provide for the matters referred to in paragraph 2 of the Third Schedule of the Companies Act 1985 of Great Britain is £5,000,000 made up as follows:—

- the purchase price of property: nil;
- any preliminary expenses and expenses of the issue: £550,000;
- the repayment of any moneys borrowed by the Company in respect of any of the above: nil;
- working capital: £4,200,000.

As mentioned above, a commission of the amount referred to under "Initial Offer for Subscription" above is payable to the Manager for each Share subscribed. Such commission on 5,000,000 Shares, which would amount to £250,000, is not included in (b) above but is taken into account in (d) above. The balance of the expenses of the issue, estimated at £150,000, are being borne by the Manager.

(xii) The Directors estimate that, if only the minimum amount referred to in paragraph (xi) above is raised under this initial offer for subscription, the net cash proceeds accruing to the Company will be £4,200,000.

(xiii) On incorporation Cregellux, a subsidiary of Banque Générale du Luxembourg, of 27 Avenue Monterey, Luxembourg, and one of its officers, Mr. Claude Arend, of the same address, subscribed in cash for 1,052,634 unclassified Shares and one unclassified Share respectively at 95p per Share (thereby subscribing the minimum issued share capital of the Company), with the option to select the classification of such Shares on the closing of the subscription lists. Such Shares may be sold at the price of £1 per Share as part of the initial offering of Shares in respect of which Banque Générale du Luxembourg has agreed to pay to the Manager a commission of 5p per Share in respect of the Shares so sold. The proceeds of such issue have been deposited, interest free, by the Company with Banque Générale du Luxembourg for the period to the closing of the subscription lists. Banque Générale du Luxembourg will receive a fee from the Manager equal to 0.1 per cent. of the amount so subscribed.

(xiv) Trading in the Shares in the Company on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange will be in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and subject to the payment of normal brokerage fees. A person wishing to sell his Shares, when instructing his broker, should deliver to the broker the share certificate (if any) of the Shares to be sold together with a signed share transfer order which is available from the Registrar. A broker representing a person wishing to purchase Shares is required to check the identity and legal capacity of that purchaser, *inter alia*, to ensure that he is not a United States person and to have the purchaser counter-sign the share transfer order (which counter-signature may be effected by the broker as the purchaser's agent). Every Wednesday the Registrar will register the transfer of Shares made on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange during the preceding week and will send without delay a new share certificate (if requested) to the purchaser's brokers and written notification to the selling broker confirming completion of the transfer. The brokers will settle the bargain within three days of receipt of the certificate and/or share transfer order and confirmation of completion.

(xv) The consent of H.M. Treasury has been given under the United Kingdom Control of Borrowing Order 1958 (as amended) to the issue of Shares in the Company having an aggregate issue price of £100 million. In giving its consent H.M. Treasury takes no responsibility either for the financial soundness of the scheme or for the accuracy of the Prospectus. Application has been made to the Advisory and Finance Committee of the States of Guernsey for consent under the Control of Borrowing (Guernsey) Ordinances, 1959 to 1976, for the issue of Shares in the Company as contemplated by this prospectus. It must be distinctly understood that if it gives its consent the Advisory and Finance Committee of the States of Guernsey will take no responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them. The Company has been advised that this prospectus may be distributed in the States of Jersey without the need for any consents of the Finance and Economics Committee of the States of Jersey. The Company has been advised that this prospectus may be distributed in the Isle of Man without the need for any consents of the Financial Supervision Commission of the Isle of Man.

(xvi) If the amount raised from the issue of Shares by this offer is less than five million pounds (£5,000,000), all application moneys will be returned without interest to applicants at their own risk and cheques will be despatched by post no later than 22nd June, 1987. Moneys paid in respect of applications will, pending the fulfilment of this condition, be retained in a separate account by the Custodian.

Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents may be inspected during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the registered office of the Company, at the offices of Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB, and at the offices of CMI Financial Management Services Limited, Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man up to 12th June, 1987:—

- the Articles of Incorporation of the Company;
- the material contracts referred to above;
- the report and letter of consent of Ernst & Whinney referred to above;
- the consents of The World Markets Company PLC and FT Business Information Limited referred to above.

In addition there will be available for inspection at such times at the above offices of Slaughter and May the relevant Luxembourg legislation referred to above and a certified translation thereof.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

CHAIRMAN

ROBERT PHILIPPE WALTHER MA (Oxon)

15 St. James's Square, London, England.

Aged 43, he is a Director and Assistant General Manager (Investments) of Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society and a Director of Clerical Medical International Financial Holdings and Clerical Medical Investment Management Limited; he is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and an Associate of the Society of Investment Analysts. He has been involved in investments for the Clerical Medical Group of companies for over 20 years.

DIRECTORS

ANN ELIZABETH CLAYTON

Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Aged 37, she is the Commercial Director of CMI Financial Management Services Limited and holds a similar position for other companies in the CMI Group. She is responsible in the CMI Group for all administrative matters and the management of the Isle of Man office. She was previously a Manager in the Information Services Area of Clerical Medical and has been with Clerical Medical since 1972.

GRAHAM JOHN MOORE

Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Aged 31, he is the Finance Director of CMI Financial Management Services Limited and holds a similar position in other companies in the CMI Group; he is a Chartered Accountant. Before joining CMI in January 1987 he was employed by a firm of chartered accountants in the Isle of Man for over five years.

MICHAEL JOHN RICHARDSON BSC.

Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Aged 40, he is Director and Chief Executive of CMI Financial Management Services Limited and holds a similar position in other companies in the CMI Group; he is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. He has been with the Clerical Medical Group for over 18 years.

KARL ULRIK SANNE

231 Val des Bons Malades, Luxembourg.

Aged 51, he is Chairman and a Director of Sanne & Cie S.a.r.l. and a member of the International Bar Association. He is Norwegian by birth and studied law in Oslo before studying economics, political science and European law at Nancy. He is a Director of various companies in Luxembourg and abroad, including several investment companies quoted in Luxembourg.

MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

MANAGER

CMI Financial Management Services Limited,
Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man. Telephone:
0624 25599. Facsimile No. 0624 25900 Telex: 629452 CMIOM G.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Clerical Medical Investment Management Limited,
15 St. James's Square, London, England SW1Y 4LQ.

CUSTODIAN

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.,
27 Avenue Monterey, Luxembourg.

DOMICILIARY AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Sanne & Cie S.a.r.l., 231 Val des Bons Malades, Luxembourg.

STATUTORY AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Ernst & Whinney, 25 Boulevard Royal, Forum Royal, Luxembourg.

LEGAL ADVISERS

To the Company:
Ehlinger & Hoss, 15 Côte d'Éich, Luxembourg;

To the Manager and the Issue:
Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB;
T. W. Cain & Sons, 15 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

231 Val des Bons Malades, Luxembourg.

BROKERS TO THE ISSUE

Klemwort Gneveson and Co., P.O. Box 560, 20 Fenchurch Street,
London EC3P 3DB.

SECRETARY

Graham J. Moore, ACA, Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas,
Isle of Man.

HOW TO INVEST

Posting the application form

The application form below should be completed and sent with a cheque or bankers draft (or appropriate confirmation of payment) to:—

THE CMI MANAGED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT COMPANY

c/o CMI Financial Management Services Limited,

Clerical Medical House,

Victoria Road,

Douglas, Isle of Man.

Telephone 0624 25599

The application form must be posted so that it arrives before the close of the launch offer. The launch offer may be closed at any time after 10 a.m. (Isle of Man time) on 1st June, 1987 but not later than 1 p.m. on 12th June, 1987. All subscription moneys will be banked immediately upon receipt of the relevant completed application.

CMI Financial Management Services Limited will remit subscription moneys to the Custodian. At the end of the launch period, a contract note will be issued followed thereafter, as soon as possible, by a share certificate.

Registration Details

Fill out carefully the full name of the applicant to whom all correspondence is to be addressed.

If Shares are to be registered in any other name(s) all details relating to those persons should be included on the application form.

Application Details

Choose the Portfolio that suits your investment needs. Safeguard, Growth or Enterprise by filling in the number of Shares that you require or the amount that you wish to invest.

The minimum lump sum subscription is £1,000. Investment in any of the three Portfolios i.e. Safeguard, Growth, Enterprise, must not be less than £500.

Investors should note that the acceptance of the application is subject to the matters listed under "Conditions of Issue" overleaf.

Payment Details

For investors requiring a quick transfer of funds or those wishing to invest more than £100,000, payment should be made in £ sterling by telegraphic transfer to Isle of Man Bank Limited, Branch Sort Code 55-91-00, for the account of CMI Financial Management Services Limited a/c no. 10908994 quoting the name(s) of the applicant(s). The applicant(s) should also complete the appropriate confirmation on the application form. In the case of amounts not exceeding £100,000 payment may also be made by sterling bankers draft or cheque drawn on a United Kingdom, Channel Islands or Isle of Man bank account.

Bankers drafts and cheques should be made payable to CMI Financial Management Services Limited.

Payment must be received on or before the close of the launch offer.

Dividends

Dividends will, unless the shareholder otherwise requests, be reinvested in further Shares of the same class as that in respect of which the dividends are paid.

Investors not wishing to utilise this facility and preferring instead to receive their dividends in cash should indicate this in the appropriate section on the application form.

Where shareholders make use of the reinvestment facility, each dividend due to the shareholder will be paid by the Company to Banque Générale du Luxembourg which will act as the shareholder's agent for the purposes of reinvesting the proceeds.

Joint Applications

In the case of a joint application the additional applicants should insert their names and addresses and sign in the spaces provided. No more than four joint applicants may apply.

Documents and correspondence will be sent to the address of the first signatory to the application. If you wish correspondence to be sent to an alternative address please enclose a separate authority to that effect, signed by all applicants.

Declarations

All applicants should ensure they read and understand the declarations set out on the second side of the application form.

Signing the application form

Applicants should ensure that they have signed as indicated on the second page of the application form. The application form may be signed by an attorney on your behalf (and/or on behalf of any other applicant(s)) if duly authorised to do so, but the power of attorney(s) must be enclosed with the application form for inspection. Applications by corporations should be duly executed under seal.

Conditions of Issue

(i) Acceptance of applications will be conditional on the Council of The Stock Exchange in London admitting the Shares to the Official List on or before 17th June, 1987, the Shares being admitted for listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and on the minimum amount referred to in paragraph (xi) under "General Information—Miscellaneous" being raised by the issue of Shares under this initial offer for subscription. Moneys paid in respect of applications will, pending fulfilment of these conditions, be retained in a separate account.

(ii) Applications which do not fulfil the conditions stated in this prospectus may be rejected, and the rights, in any event, reserved to reject any application or to accept any application in part only.

(iii) If any application is not accepted in whole or is accepted in part only, or if any of the conditions referred to in paragraph (i) above is not fulfilled, the application moneys or, where an application is accepted only in part, the balance of the application moneys, will be returned, without interest and in the currency in which payment was made, through the post at the risk of the applicant.

(iv) The right to present all cheques and drafts for payment on receipt is reserved. No share certificates will be issued or sent, and no excess application moneys will be returned, pending clearance of an applicant's cheque or draft. Due completion and delivery of the application form accompanied by a cheque or draft will constitute an undertaking that the cheque or draft will be paid on first presentation, and attention is drawn to the declaration in the application form to that effect.

(v) Where, after conversion or otherwise, application moneys are received which are insufficient to pay in full the initial offer price, including the initial charge, of the Shares of the Portfolio or Portfolios for which application has been made, the application will be treated as an application for such lesser number of Shares (including fractional entitlements to three decimal places) of any one or more of the Portfolios for which application was made, at the election of the Manager, being not less than 1,000 Shares in total and 500 Shares of any one Portfolio, as may be subscribed with such application moneys.

Copies of this prospectus (with application forms) may be obtained from:—

CMI Financial Services Limited,
Narrow Plain, Bristol BS2 0JH. Telephone 0272 299455.
Fax 0272 278667 Telex 44288 CMI G.

CMI Financial Management Services Limited,
Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Telephone 0624 25599 Fax 0624 25900 Telex 629452 CMIOM G.

Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society at 15 St. James's Square,
London SW1Y 4LQ or at any branch office.

The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company,
231 Val des Bons Malades, Luxembourg.

APPLICATION FORM

This Application Form may only be issued with the Prospectus for
The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company

To: The CMI Managed Portfolio Investment Company, c/o CMI Financial Management Services Limited,
Clerical Medical House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man
(Telephone 0624 25599 Fax 0624 25900 Telex 629452 CMIOM G.)

REGISTRATION DETAILS

Please insert the name of applicant to whom correspondence is to be addressed and in whose name the shares are to be registered. For joint applications the details below should also be completed and in all cases the form must be signed as indicated below.

1. Surname (write in full)	
Forenames(s)	
Address	
Postcode	

For office use only

APPLICATION DETAILS

Class of Share	Number of Shares	Stating Correspondence
Safeguard	£	
Growth	£	
Enterprise	£	
TOTAL REMITTED		£

I/we hereby offer to subscribe for the number and class of Shares set out above at £1 per Share in accordance with the terms of the prospectus. The minimum subscription is £1,000 with a maximum of £500 in any one class of Share.

PAYMENT DETAILS

Payment should be made in £ sterling by one of the following methods. Please tick (✓) one of the following boxes and complete as necessary.

EITHER

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER for quick investment or amounts exceeding £100,000.

In the case of telegraphic transfer I/we have instructed my bank to:

Name of Bank and Branch

Bank Sort Code: - - - - -
to remit net of charges by telegraphic transfer the total amount shown above quoting my name to:

Isle of Man Bank Limited, Athol Street, DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, British Isles

Bank Sort Code: 55-91-00 for the account of CMI Financial Management Services Limited (Client Account) a/c no. 10908994

JOINT APPLICATIONS

Please complete in respect of joint applications

2. Surname (write in full)	
Forenames(s)	
Address	
Postcode	
3. Surname (write in full)	
Forenames(s)	
Address	
Postcode	
4. Surname (write in full)	
Forenames(s)	
Address	
Postcode	

DECLARATIONS

- I/we understand and accept that this application is made on the basis of and subject to the prospectus of the Company dated 5th May, 1987 and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.
- I/we agree to accept the number of Shares applied for, or such smaller number as may be allotted, and request that such Shares be registered in the name(s) referred to above.
- I/we authorise you to send at my/our risk the balance of any application moneys by cheque payable to, and returnable to, the first named applicant above.
- I/we declare that the Shares are not being acquired by or on behalf of a US person (see note (b)).
- I/we declare that I am/we are over 18 years of age (see note (c)).
- I/we undertake that if payment is being made by cheque, the cheque will be met on first presentation.
- I/we declare that I/we have retained a copy of this application form (see note (d)).

Signed (see note (a))

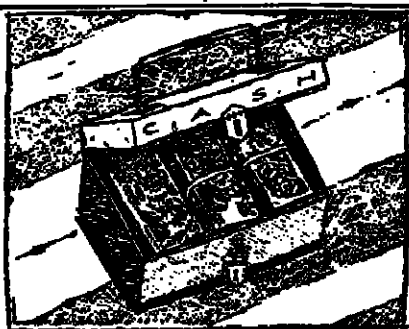
(1) _____	(2) _____
(3) _____	(4) _____
Date _____	

Notes

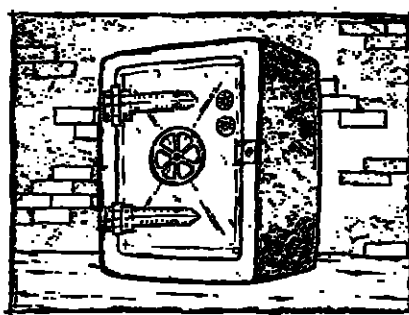
- All applicants must sign. Applications in respect of Corporations should be duly executed under Seal.
- "A US person" includes a national or resident of the United States of America, a partnership organised or existing in any state, territory or possession of the United States of America and, a corporation organised under the laws of the United States of America or any state, territory or possession thereof. For the purposes of this definition "United States of America" includes the United States of America, its territories, possessions and areas subject to its jurisdiction.
- If you are unable to make this declaration, you may still be able in certain circumstances to subscribe for Shares, but you should contact the Manager for details first.
- It is a requirement of Luxembourg law that you should retain a copy of this application form.
- The Notice to Legate in relation to the issue of Shares has been deposited with the Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg.

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Ag't No: _____	Cons	NU
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Lord Clyde: *Ayrshire Pullman Motor Services and D. M. Ritchie v Inland Revenue Commissioners* 1920

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FAMILY MONEY/8

For you, from the Revenue

TAX FORMS

Most of your tax return is taken up with questions about the income on which you must pay tax. The part dealing with outgoings starting at section 56 gives you the opportunity to claim deductions and, therefore, reduce your income tax liability.

Employees can claim expenses against the earnings from their jobs, so long as the expenditure is "wholly, exclusively and necessarily" incurred in the performance of the duties.

Strictly speaking, "wholly and exclusively" means the sole purpose must have been your work. However, in practice, the taxman may be prepared to split expenditure if, for example, you go to Paris for a week's work and then a week's holiday.

The expenditure must also be "necessary". This is a tougher test than the one imposed on self-employed people. Mostly, where the employer has reimbursed the expenses, the question will not arise. But if you buy books or go on a course for which you pay because it might help you in your work and your employer did not think it important enough for him to pay

Trade union dues not normally allowable

for it, the chances are that the taxman will not consider it a necessary expense either.

The expense must also be incurred in the performance of your duties, not just in order that you are in a position to carry them out. In other words, even though you have to travel to work to perform your duties, you will not get tax relief for the cost of commuting because you normally have to start your duties after the journey has ended.

Equally, it may be necessary to be a trade union member to perform your work but, again, the subscription is not normally allowable.

If you need to use your own car for your work, you may be able to claim a deduction for petrol and repairs, and you may also get some capital allowance for at least part of the capital cost.

In other words, if your employer pays you a mileage

allowance to cover all these costs, the payment may not be exactly matched by the deduction the Inland Revenue is prepared to give you. This is because the sums are calculated in different ways.

For example, the maximum capital allowance that can be claimed for a private car is 25 per cent of the original cost in the first year and then 25 per cent of the balance in the second and 25 per cent of the balance in the third year and so on. No more than £2,000 a year can be claimed per car.

In any event, the taxman would probably want you to split the capital cost between your personal use and your strictly business mileage and would then apportion the capital allowance accordingly.

In section 57, you can claim subscriptions to certain professional associations and learned bodies approved by the Revenue. However, the membership must be relevant to your employment.

Sections 58 to 60 cover interests on loans to purchase property. This is one of the most important deductions available to most people, yet it is seriously misunderstood by many. Tax relief is based on the purpose for which the borrowing was made, although many people, quite wrongly, believe the security for the mortgage or loan is somehow relevant. The fact that you may have mortgaged your home has nothing to do with whether the interest qualifies for relief.

Details of loans for the purchase or improvement of your main residence (or the residence of a dependent relative) should be set down in sections 58 to 60. Most such mortgages are arranged under MIRAS. You pay the interest after deducting basic rate tax - now 27 per cent, but last year 29.

You should, therefore, enter details of the loan (overdrafts do not count) and if you are not in the MIRAS scheme or you can claim higher-rate tax, you should enclose a certificate of interest paid.

If the loan is not for the purchase or improvement of the property, it will not qualify for relief, which on your main residence is in any case limited to loans of up to £30,000.

Loans to purchase or improve let property also qualify for relief, so long as the

property is available for letting for a 52-week period and is actually let for 26 weeks. Details of this (but not furnished holiday lets) should be entered in section 61.

You can claim interest as a deduction on most other loans such as buying plant or machinery, for example, a car, which you use in your work during a period of up to three years from the purchase date.

Other loans qualify for tax relief on the interest and, unlike the principal residence borrowing, there is no £30,000 limit. For example, you can get tax relief on a loan to invest capital into a partnership of which you are a member.

Similarly, loans for buying shares in a close company (broadly speaking one controlled by five or fewer people) or an employee-controlled company qualify for interest relief if you are an employee virtually full-time. If you already own 5 per cent or more of the close company, the loan qualifies, even if you are not employed by it.

Covenants qualify for tax relief, although only covenanted giving to a charity qualifies for higher-rate relief as well as basic-rate relief.

The changes that must be entered

able under a court order. In section 64 you should enter all such payments that you make - but not any of the voluntary ones. If you make the payments gross before deducting basic-rate tax because they count as "small maintenance payments", you should say so.

Section 65 refers to UK property rents or a yearly interest paid to persons abroad. If you pay rent or interest to someone living overseas, even if the payments are made into that person's UK bank account, you are normally obliged to deduct basic-rate tax before handing it over. As the unpaid tax collector for the UK Revenue, you are legally liable for paying this amount to the taxman. You should enter the person's name and address and the total gross amount of rent or interest.

Finally, changes in income on which tax has not been

deducted (or outgoings) must be entered in section 68. There are special rules for opening and closing years for such income as bank interest not in the composite rate scheme, gifts purchased on the Post Office register and National Savings Bank interest.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

Portfolio Gold

For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the week's *Portfolio* price changes (today's are on page 27).

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	+5	+3	+5	+3	+2		
2	+6	+5	+2	+4	+7		
3	+5	+3	+5	+5	+6		
4	+6	+3	+3	+5	+4		
5	+5	+6	+4	+2	+1		
6	+5	+3	+4	+4	+4		
7	+7	+4	+2	+2	+8		
8	+6	+4	+5	+6	+7		
9	+6	+3	+3	+3	+7		
10	+5	+3	+4	+2	+2		
11	+5	+3	+6	+4	+6		
12	+7	+8	+3	+3	+2		
13	+4	+4	+3	+3	+3		
14	+7	+3	+5	+4	+7		
15	+7	+5	+2	+2	+7		
16	+6	+2	+3	+4	+4		
17	+6	+4	+3	+2	+1		
18	+5	+2	+5	+3	+6		
19	+5	+2	+4	+2	+5		
20	+8	+3	+2	+4	+7		
21	+6	+6	+2	+1	+3		
22	+7	+5	+2	+2	+3		
23	+7	+3	+1	+1	+5		
24	+5	+3	+5	+4	+2		
25	+6	+5	+4	+2	+4		
26	+8	+4	+5	+2	+5		
27	+5	+5	+2	+4	+3		
28	+7	+2	+3	+4	+8		
29	+5	+2	+4	+6	+5		
30	+6	+3	+2	+5	+5		
31	+7	+3	+1	+1	+7		
32	+7	+2	+6	+6	+7		
33	+7	+5	+3	+3	+3		
34	+6	+2	+5	+2	+1		
35	+7	+8	+3	+2	+8		
36	+6	+2	+5	+4	+5		
37	+5	+2	+4	+4	+5		
38	+8	+2	+3	+4	+5		
39	+7	+5	+4	+4	+3		
40	+7	+3	+3	+2	+5		
41	+7	+3	+1	+1	+2		
42	+8	+3	+1	+2	+7		
43	+5	+2	+2	+5	+4		
44	+7	+2	+5	+5	+8		

Law Report May 16 1987 Court of Appeal

Reasonable action in self-defence

Regina v Whyte

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Caulefield and Mr Justice Stuart-Smith

[Judgment May 15]

The effect of authorities relating to a defence of self-defence to a charge of wounding with intent was stated by Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal dismissing an appeal against conviction.

The appeal was brought by Eise Etenvin Whyte, aged 23, who was convicted at Snaresbrook Crown Court (Judge Owen Stabile, QC and a jury) of unlawfully and maliciously wounding Michael Khan, a neighbour in a lower flat in a house in Pyrland Road, Highbury, London, by stabbing him with a lock knife with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, contrary to section 18 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861. He was sentenced to 3½ years' imprisonment.

Mr Keith Mitchell, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal

Appeals, for the appellant; Mr John O. Haines for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that, generally speaking in most cases where the issue was one of self-defence, it was both necessary and desirable that the jury should be reminded that they must not altogether disregard the defendant's state of mind at the time of the incident.

The test of reasonableness was not purely objective. That was stated by his Lordship because of *Palmer v The Queen* ([1971] AC 814), a persuasive decision of the Privy Council, and *R v Shannon* ([1980] 71 Cr App R 192) a decision of the Court of Appeal binding on their Lordships.

The effect of those decisions seemed to be that a man who was attacked could defend himself but could only do what was reasonably necessary to effect such defence. What was reasonable would depend on the nature of the attack. If there was some relatively minor attack it was not

permissible to use a degree of force which was wholly out of proportion to the demands of the situation.

If the moment was one of crisis for someone in imminent danger it might be necessary to take instant action to avert it.

Although the text was what was sometimes called an objective one, yet Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest in *Palmer* said at p832: "If a jury thought that in a moment of unexpected anguish a person attacked had only done what he honestly and instinctively thought was necessary that would be most potent evidence that only reasonable defensive action had been taken."

In *Shannon* the trial judge had directed the jury to consider the question: "Are you satisfied that the defendant used more force than was necessary in the circumstances?" without going on to consider the qualification of what the defendant might have done in a "moment of unexpected anguish".

On the facts of *Shannon* that

was a fatal flaw which led to the conviction being quashed.

The judge in the present case likewise omitted to mention the qualification which, albeit somewhat illogically, softened the rigour of the purely objective test.

It was a trite observation but true that the requirement of a summing-up depended on the particular facts of the case. What their Lordships had to decide was whether on the facts of the present case the judge's omission rendered the conviction unsafe or unsatisfactory.

His Lordship considered the facts and said that it was therefore, not a case where the judge was obliged to direct the jury according to the Lord Morris qualification. If he had done so the result would most certainly have been the same.

There was no substance in another ground of appeal and the appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Snaresbrook.

Defence of duress in burglary

Regina v Shepherd

Before Lord Justice Mustill, Mr Justice Gatehouse and Mr Justice Roushier

[Judgment May 13]

Where the defence of duress was raised by a defendant charged with burglary committed with a gang with whom he had voluntarily committed and earlier similar offence, the question must be left to the jury whether he could be said to have taken the risk of violence from a member of the gang simply by joining their activities.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving reasons for allowing on April 13 the appeal of Martin Brian Shepherd against his conviction on January 6, 1987 in Southampton Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder Cotterill and a jury) of five offences of burglary, for which he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He had pleaded guilty to theft and being in breach of a probation order, and had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, consecutive, for each offence.

Mr Charles Parry, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Robin Leach for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE MUSTILL, giving the judgment of the court, said that Shepherd, in the company of a number of other men, had entered retail premises and while some distracted the shopkeepers others carried away boxes of goods, usually cigarettes. Ultimately some of the thieves, including Shepherd, were caught.

At trial he sought to raise a defence on the following lines. He had originally been recruited

to the joint enterprise by P (another of the thieves), and had played a willing part in the first of the offences (which was on the list of those taken into consideration). But he was unnerved by the experience and wanted to give up. P then threatened violence to him and his family and he was compelled to carry on with the thefts.

His story received some colour from the fact that P was subsequently sent to prison for an assault on Shepherd committed within the precincts of the court while the case was awaiting trial.

The matter came for trial on January 5, 1987, some three months before another division of the Court of Appeal gave judgment in *R v Sharp* (The Times April 8).

The question of law as to whether the defence of duress was available was raised at the outset and the assistant recorder withdrew it from the jury on the basis that, that it was unsound since, even if Shepherd's story was true, his original participation in the joint venture had been voluntary.

The jury retired for only 10 minutes before returning verdicts of guilty, having really been left no choice in the matter. It was accepted on behalf of the prosecution that duress might in appropriate circumstances be available as a defence to a person charged with offences such as the present.

It was accepted on behalf of the appellant that this defence was not available when a defendant had to put the matter neutrally, voluntarily brought

himself into the situation from which the duress had arisen. The problem concerned the breadth of this exception.

A question of principle which arose on the facts of this case was whether a voluntary participation in any joint criminal act entailed that any act of duress thereafter committed by another participant in that act was to be excluded from consideration when the defence was raised? Or was the exception to be more narrowly understood?

The assistant recorder supported the former opinion, but his ruling was put seriously in question by the subsequent decision in *Sharp*, and the issue had been argued in full before their Lordships.

At the conclusion of the argument their Lordships had arrived at the following opinion: 1 Although it was not easy to rationalize the existence of duress as a defence rather than a ground of mitigation, it must in some way be founded on a concession to human frailty in cases where the defendant had been faced with a choice between two evils.

2 The exception which existed where the defendant had voluntarily allied himself with the person who exercised the duress must be founded on the assumption that, just as he could not complain if he had the opportunity to escape the duress and failed to take it, equally no concession to frailty was required if the risk of duress was freely undertaken.

3 Thus, in some instances, it would follow inevitably that the defendant had no excuse, for example if he had joined a group of people dedicated to

violence as a political end, or one which was overtly ready to use violence for other criminal ends.

4 Other cases would be different. Common sense must recognize that there were certain kinds of criminal enterprise the joining of which in the absence of any knowledge of propensity to violence on the part of one member, would not lead another to suspect that a decision to think better of the whole affair might lead him into serious trouble. The logic which appeared to underlie the law of duress, would suggest that if trouble did unexpectedly materialize, and if it put the defendant in a dilemma in which reasonable man might have chosen to act as he did, the concession to human frailty should not be denied to him.

Accordingly it appeared plain that there had been a question which should properly have been put to the jury. Naturally, a proper scepticism would be in order - there were many aspects on which the appellant could be pressed. At the same time, the trial would not have been a foregone conclusion. A transcript of the ruling of the trial judge in *Sharp* showed that it corresponded with the view of their Lordships, and the terms of the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice made it clear that the approach of the trial judge was correct. In the context of that case, given the facts, such a conclusion was fatal to the appeal. Here, by contrast, it demonstrated that the issue ought to have been left to the jury.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Southampton.

The Times special guide to the FA Cup Final at Wembley today

COVENTRY CITY



Honours

Second division champions, 1955-56; third division champions, 1956-57; fourth division champions, 1957-58; runners-up, 1933-34; fourth division runners-up, 1955-56.

1 STEVE OGRIZOVIC (goalkeeper) 5ft 11in, 12st 10lb, age 29. The long arm of the law, now successfully catching footballs instead of felines. Gave up police career in Nottingham to start football career with Chesterfield. Spent four seasons as Clemence's understudy at Liverpool before moving to Shrewsbury. Signed for Coventry in May 1984 for £2,500 and has proved a giant-sized bargain.

2 DAVID PHILLIPS (midfielder) 5ft 10in, 11st 2lb, aged 28. Switched to right back in the absence of Borrowos. Joined Coventry from Manchester City last summer in an exchange deal involving Perry Suckling. A regular with Wales, he has the misfortune to be best remembered for the penalty he was adjudged to have conceded against Scotland which cost Wales their place in the Mexico World Cup finals. Useful shot.

3 GREG DOWNS (left back) 5ft 9in, 10st 7lb, aged 28. Spent 10 seasons with Norwich until his omission from their 1985 League Cup Final side spurred a move to Coventry in that summer. Originally a centre forward he moved to defence where he has recorded 200 league games. His confrontation with Waddle could hold the key.

4 LLOYD McGRATH (midfielder) 5ft 9in, 12st 5lb, age 22. Has suffered more than shoulder dislocations than Bryan Robson - three. Born in Birmingham this ferocious tackler will be given the crucial job of shutting down Hoddle. Has won honours at England youth and under-21 level.

5 BRIAN KILCINE (centre back) 5ft 4in, 12st, age 24. Affectionately known as "Killer" to friends and enemies alike, he is less of the wild man who once roamed Meadow Lane. Played 161 games for Notts County before joining Coventry in June, 1985 for £50,000. A former England under-21 international.

6 TREVOR PEAKE (centre back) 5ft 11in, 12st 9lb, aged 30. Faultless defender who is finally gaining recognition. Started with Nuneaton Borough under David Plead, the Tottenham manager, before going into the League with Lincoln when 22. Moved on to Coventry for £100,000 in June, 1983. Has played 168 games for the club.

7 DAVE BENNETT (midfielder) 5ft 9in, 10st 7lb, age 27. Gifted, attacking player who could be Coventry's inspiration. This is his chance of revenge, having lost to Tottenham in the 1981 FA Cup Final when playing for Manchester City. Surprisingly dropped down to the third division with Cardiff before Coventry paid £100,000 to give him a new lease of life four years ago.

8 MICKIE GYNN (midfielder) 5ft 5in, 10st 10lb, age 25. The beneficiary of Borrowos's misfortune. Gifted, but packs a potent shot, as witnessed during this season's clash with Stoke and, more crucially, in the semi-final against Leeds. Signed by Bobby Gould for £80,000 in 1983 but has taken time to measure up.

9 CYRILLE REGIS (forward) 5ft 10in, 12st 6lb, age 29. The potential match-winner. Played non-League for Hayes before Coventry. Scored £25,000 for this old-fashioned bustling centre forward. Scored 80 often electrifying goals for Albion before making a surprise move to Coventry for £250,000. Enjoying his best season since joining the club in October 1984 with 16 goals.

10 KEITH HOUGHEN (forward) 5ft 10in, 12st 8lb, age 26. Proficient goalscorer in the lower divisions with Hartlepool, Crewe Alexandra and Scunthorpe who has maintained his golden touch in the FA Cup. Famed for a winner against Arsenal last year ago, he has repeated the feat with four goals in the competition this season. Scorer of only two goals in the league.

11 NICK PICKERING (midfielder) 5ft 12st 2lb, age 25. Idolized on Wearside where he played over 260 games for Sunderland. Appeared in their losing League Cup final side in 1985. A member of the victorious England under-21 team in the 1984-85 season. Seemed destined to be a star but Coventry dropped him until full level by Coventry. Good engine and a handy goalscorer.

12 GRAHAM ROBERTS (defender) 5ft 10in, 12st 4lb, age 29. Tall and Glaswegian-born. Signed from Wolverhampton on a free transfer. Only five appearances at Wembley. Awarded substitute position because of Gynn's promotion.

14 STEVE SEDGWICK (midfielder) 5ft 11in, 12st 4lb, age 24. Former youth team captain who has established himself at Coventry after being rejected as a young player by Tottenham. Has made his first team appearances this season because of injuries which have kept out other players.

When considering today's Cup Final, memories stir from 11 years ago. The pundits had all hoped that the Final would be Manchester United against Derby, but the draw matched them together in the semi-final, allowing Southampton to come through against Crystal Palace. Nobody gave Lawrie McMenemy's unfashionable team much of a chance when facing Buchan, Macari, Pearson, Coppell, Daly and Hill.

So what price now of Coventry? Will they find on the day their Bobby Stokes? That old sage Bill Nicholson, whose dogged caution conditions Tottenham's greatest years like some bank manager continually demanding collateral, was only saying the other night at the Football Writers' Association dinner that "Coventry could be difficult".

The size and surface of Wembley makes it a footballer's pitch. If you have the skill to dribble, the roll of the ball remains true. If you can pass, it runs accurately on a rail. If you can shoot, it does not madly bobble an instant.



Marathon man: Mick Wheeler has covered 4,500 miles on the road to Wembley (Photograph: Graham Wood)

Ogrizovic will be walking tall

By Clive White

The name of Steve Ogrizovic may not exactly trip from the tongue but it could be on the lips of millions by the end of this afternoon. And if it is, Tottenham Hotspur supporters can thank their own Ray Clemence for that.

"Oggi" as he is more comfortably known by his Coventry City teammates, was undoubtedly to Clemence at Anfield for four seasons. "He was a great help. He was always passing on tips. I respect him as a man and his style of goalkeeping. And while it's a mistake to model yourself on anyone I like to think I've picked up a few of his habits."

Paradoxically, Ogrizovic felt that he made a more dramatic improvement when he left Anfield. "I stayed there too long. I never felt they worked the goalkeepers hard enough in training at Anfield. In matches you would have very little to do. That's where Ray was so good. His strength is also natural. He didn't have to train so much and consequently the staff thought the other goalkeepers shouldn't need to."

Ogrizovic joined Shrewsbury in 1982 and got all the work he needed. He owes another debt to Graham Turner, who was manager when he was second division club, for resurrecting his career. Since moving to Coventry City in 1984 it has been the turn of



Steve Ogrizovic: showing why he can handle Tottenham's attack (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

his understudy to fret while Ogrizovic has chalked up 144 consecutive appearances. Now 29, he has established himself as one of the best goalkeepers in the country and must be on the fringe of international recognition - by England, in spite of his name.

The baby Oggi, who has grown into the biggest goalkeeper in the Football League at 6ft 5in and 15st, was born in Manfield to a Yugoslav father, who came to England to work as a miner during the Second World War, and an English mother. His Coventry teammates could not rate him more

highly even though sometimes he can be a terrific pain.

Trevor Peake, the Coventry central defender, said that all the defenders are covered in bruises from where Oggi has come for the ball. "You curse him at the time but afterwards you realize what a first-class goalkeeper he must be for the opposition. I've never played with anyone who commanded his penalty area in such a manner. He comes 16 yards for crosses and, with his size, invariably collects." Peake added: "After the way he played against Leeds the Coventry public ought to thank him personally for getting us into the final."

But Ogrizovic wants more than gratitude. "We've not just come to make up the numbers," he says with a conviction that is sensible not to argue against. Doubtless he feels that the four medals he received at Liverpool were not properly earned. He played in just four League games for the Merseysiders.

A winners' medal would also be a perfect birthday present for the 10th son daughter who was born to him and his wife, Carolyn, on Thursday night. "If we win I couldn't have written the script better myself."



beforehand on to your shin. It is the place where ability tells.

The man who turned the match for Southampton was that graceful under-achiever McCalliog, tormenting United's defenders with his long balls to Osgood and Channon and with his match-winning pass beyond Buchan to Stokes. The man who can turn the game for Coventry is Bennett.

Tottenham are regarded as the team with skill, yet nobody on the pitch, not even Hoddle or Ardiles, has more flair with the ball when one-on-one at close quarters. The current, new play-off system may be giving some artificial excitement in the League, but in a game of diminishing entertainment Bennett has that instinctive, unburied touch of balance which is born, not made.

It was odd, I thought, that John

Bond should have let Bennett depart to Cardiff from a Manchester City team which six years ago lost to Tottenham at Wembley; but then perhaps footballers have to move not only to learn but to be appreciated. With Cardiff he switched from the middle of the pitch to the flank. The beauty of the wing is that, though hemmed in by the touch-line, if you can beat your full-back on the outside, you know there is no one else there to impede you.

Bennett, who has that same deft footwork which has helped Hillaire take Portsmouth to the first division, finally unhinged Leeds in a thrilling semi-final at Hillsborough, and today he can arrest Mitchell's defence, is aggressive and precise under pressure but, like any defender, does not enjoy having the ball being pulled back away from him from the line.

Tottenham's answer to Bennett may, of course, be to double-back for much of the time with Hodge challenging when play is in the Coventry half. Such is Bennett's ability, however, that this would have the effect of pinning down two

huge triangle of empty space which is always waiting, invitingly, behind a full-back at Wembley.

Should Bennett have the mastery of Thomas, much will depend on the reaction of Regis. He should learn from Rush. The Welshman's positioning in the penalty area when the ball is on one or other wing is often brilliant. He tends momentarily to pause, to drop away from his marker as defenders are drawn back towards the goal, leaving space ahead of him for reaction when the ball is crossed.

Regis tends to get too close in on the goal, which lessens the available angles. Goughy, a precocious survivor, would be good for the soul of club football and the encouragement of lesser clubs. For Tottenham to win would be better for the international reputation of the English game. I think Tottenham will.

The preliminaries got into the works yesterday. In the article on Raich Carter, when quoting him as saying "give me a good forward line, and to hell with the defence", the final word appeared as "dissect". Apologies all round.

Spurs men and creating other spaces on the field for Bennett's colleagues.

That said, I think Coventry are going to have to play above themselves, and Tottenham inadequately, for there to be a surprise.

Clive Allen, with his double award as Footballer of the Year, needs to prove to a world-wide audience that he can play football as well as score goals, for these two qualities are not indivisibly the same. Frankly, Coventry's defence is suspect enough to fall apart, given the occasion and the opposition should Spurs slip into their rhythm.

For Coventry to win today, after 20 years of nearly precarious survival, would be good for the soul of club football and the encouragement of lesser clubs. For Tottenham to win would be better for the international reputation of the English game. I think Tottenham will.

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TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR



Honours

First division champions, 1950-51, 1960-61; runners-up, 1921-22, 1951-52, 1965-67, 1980-81. Second division champions, 1919-20, 1949-50; runners-up, 1908-09, 1932-33; FA Cup winners, 1901, 1921, 1961, 1967, 1981, 1982; League Cup winners, 1970-71, 1972-73; runners-up, 1961-62; European Cup winners, 1971-72, 1983-84; runners-up, 1972-73.

1 RAY CLEMENCE (goalkeeper) 5ft 11in, 12st 9lb, age 28. Still one of England's best after over 1,000 matches. A testimony to his dedication and natural ability. Captained Spurs for England between 1973 and 1984 and had won virtually every honour in the game even before joining Tottenham from Liverpool. For his sixth season at Wembley in an FA Cup Final.

2 CHRIS HUUGHTON (full back) 5ft 7in, 11st 5lb, age 28. Chosen in preference to Gary Stevens in the right back position vacated by Danny Thomas after a season when he lost his place at the start of the season when troubled by a recurring knee problem. Made an expected return in the semi-final and also won a recall to the Republic of Ireland side against Bulgaria in April 1987.

3 MITCHELL THOMAS (left back) 5ft 12st, age 22. Followed David Plead from Luton last summer. Graduated from the youth opportunity scheme. Tall, rangy full back who makes up for his lack of experience with great athleticism. Called up to the full England squad having played at Under-21 level.

4 STEVE HODGE (midfielder) 5ft 7in, 11st 11lb, age 24. Neat, shifty, incisive individual who has found his niche at Tottenham after a spell with Aston Villa. Tottenham paid £650,000 for this present England international who made his mark at Tottenham. Former One of the successes in Mexico.

5 RICHARD GOUGH (central defender or left back) 5ft 12st, age 25. A born leader of club or country. Bought from Dundee United for £700,000 last August. A fine athlete capable of almost any job. A regular for Scotland, he is comfortable whether the ball is at his feet or in the air.

6 GARY MABBITT (midfielder or defender) 5ft 9in, 10st 10lb, age 25. Mr Versatility. His aim is to be equally adept in any position. Has formed with Gough arguably the most impressive central partnership in English football. Though he prefers to play in England, he has been restricted by competition with Bryan Robson. A prodigious jumper, he will be asked to blunt the serial menace of Regis.

7 CLIVE ALLEN (forward) 5ft 10in, 12st 3lb, age 25. A goalscorer of an extraordinary degree this season. Two more goals will take his tally to 50. Tottenham's lone forward, he can descend for long periods in a game before suddenly reappearing with dramatic consequences for the opposition. A powerful goalscorer in the mould of Jimmy Greaves, whose Tottenham record he has just matched.

8 PAUL ALLEN (midfielder) 5ft 7in, 10st 10lb, age 24. Cousin of Clive, Paul has rediscovered his bubbling days at West Ham after a disappointing first season at Tottenham in 1985-86. Became the youngest player ever to appear in an FA Cup final when he scored for West Ham in 1980 at 17 years and 258 days.

9 CHRIS WADDLE (winger) 5ft 11st 5lb, age 26. Has finally won over his critics at White Hart Lane; now for those at Wembley. A Westsided idol before joining Tottenham two seasons ago. Has this season rediscovered that magical touch that can turn a game.

10 GLENN HODDLE (midfielder) 5ft 10in, 12st 8lb, age 29. The swan song of undisputedly the most gifted player Britain has produced since George Best. But it has taken him several years to fulfil his potential. Intends to play abroad next season, probably in France.

11 OSSIE ARDILES (midfielder) 5ft 8in, 12st 10lb, age 34. Britain's best-loved Argentine. Has made an amazing return to something like his old self after recurring injury problems seemed to have numbered his days at Tottenham. The perfect foil for Hoddle, he makes the game easier for others.

12 NICO CLAESEN (forward) 5ft 10in, 12st 4lb, age 24. A misplaced person of unquestionable talent. Outstanding for Belgium in the Mexico World Cup, he joined Tottenham for £250,000 but has found his rival for the striker's role, Clive Allen, in irresistible form all season. Scored a treble against Scotland in 1986. Displaced at being forced to play while at Tottenham and by his omission from the side today he has vowed to leave Tottenham.

14 GARY STEVENS (midfielder or defender) 5ft 8in, 12st 10lb, age 25. Lost out for the right back position after a belated return to the side. Missed the early part of Tottenham's Cup run with a dislocated shoulder in November. He was voted man of the match in Brighton's 2-2 draw with Manchester United in first 1982-83 Final.

One supporter who took the long way round to Wembley

A

1.3.38pm on Saturday, August 30, last year, centre-forward Brendan Grant strolled up to the penalty spot and scored the first of two goals by which Burscough, of the North West Counties Football League, beat Kirby Town in the preliminary round of the FA Cup. Among the 93 spectators who saw Grant's moment of glory was Mick Wheeler, 36-year-old student of modern social history at Lancaster University and self-styled football nut.

For the men of Kirby that was the end of a trail which was never likely to intrude upon autumn But for Wheeler it was just the beginning of a personal odyssey which should end this afternoon, another 54 goals (so far), 19 matches and 4,500 miles later.

It has been done before, most notably by my colleague Brian James, whose epic mission ten years ago resulted in his book *From Trivale to Wembley* and by Simon Barnes in this newspaper during the 1983-84 season.

Wheeler had to draw heavily upon the tolerance of a bread-winning wife and young family back home in Warrington, to complete a monumental journey to Wembley where he will watch Tottenham Hotspur - the team he has supported fanatically since childhood - do battle with Coventry City.

Not only that. When Radio Merseyside heard of his intended exploit, he was asked to submit short reports on each match. Impressed by his eloquence, they then commissioned him to commentate on occasional games involving either Warrington Town or St Helens Town, two local clubs competing in the FA Vase.

Reliant upon his student grant and the earnings of his wife, Lynne, a DHSS executive officer in Warrington, the magic has not been without cost to the Wheeler family lifestyle. "Altogether I spent about £1,000 on

rail fares, tickets and programmes and probably another couple of thousand on food and other incidentals. I've lost count of the weddings and parties I've failed to get to.

The great trek has not been part of Wheeler's modern history BA course - "although it did fit in rather nicely" - so why did he do it? And, perhaps more significantly, why didn't he give up?

"Ever since I read *From Trivale to Wembley* it has been something I wanted to have a shot at. And particularly after the Haysel Stadium disaster. I needed to see for myself what was the real state of football and crowd behaviour from the grassroots upwards.

Although surrounded by programmes, notes, press cuttings and accumulated trophies of his adventures - including the gravity-stained club tie which the Eastwood chairman stripped off his neck and gave him after his team's defeat - Wheeler needs much *aided memories* to reel off the milestones along the path.

September 13: "The Burscough team travelled to Bootle for the replay and they took with them their sandwiches for after the match, wrapped up in a Tesco

bag. Manchester United, I imagine, have slightly different arrangements. During the game a bunch of children gathered behind one goal and started shouting obscenities. One steward walked over and pointed a finger at them, and they shut up. If only it was always that easy.

October 1: My first long-distance travel to Eastwood in Nottinghamshire but I'd got to know the Bootle boys and they took me with them in their coach. This was the first year that two substitutes were allowed.

"The great thing about football at this level is that there are no social barriers - players, officials, fans, are all mates together. It's only when you get to the League teams that the players become an untouchable elite and the club officials segregate themselves."

October 8: "After 400 minutes of the kick-off the goal which settles it I've got a camera with me and I'm just making my way round the back of the stand to take a picture of some of the Bootle supporters when I hear the cheer. The game ends with singing and chanting. Nothing obscene, but for the very first time I feel a bit of the flavour of the Cup."

December 11: "Caernarfon's Ken Jones once played for West Brom. He's the first ex-big time player I've come across so far. We're getting there slowly. I've noticed that Newport, Isle of Wight, keep winning and are still in the competition and I keep praying they'll lose. Nothing personal - I just couldn't afford to get there. Gritna Green are still in too. Help!"

October 25: "Stockport County come to Caernarfon and for the first time I see the ugly side of the visiting fans and fighting all over the place. Stockport loses 1-0. Good night!"

December 9: "Caernarfon win the replay at York and by this time I've forgotten all my vows of neutrality. I'm over the moon and go into the director's box to congratulate the Caernarfon chairman. While we're talking, the York chairman comes over and says that if I'm no, a director I've no right to be there. That's what I mean about officials cutting themselves off in their ivory towers."

Caernarfon's amazing run finally came to an end at Barnsley and Wheeler's worst fears were never realized - the furthest his odyssey took him was to Aldershot, before two visits to Arsenal, one to Watford and then to Villa Park, for Watford's semi-final defeat at the hands of his beloved Spurs.

And his conclusions? "Generally speaking, the whole trail has reaffirmed the feelings I've always had. The huge majority of football fans are kind, friendly and considerate and there's nothing they like better than to have a chat and a drink with the other side's supporters after the game - whoever's won. It's a fallacy that the thugs are football supporters who are fired into anger by an incident. An incident is just what the thugs want and they use it to achieve what they came for in the first place."

William Greaves

Ray Clemence, Tottenham Hotspur's goalkeeper, is about to emerge from an elite group of five to claim a FA Cup record for his team. Tomorrow he will become the first player in the history of a competition that is 115 years old to compete in six finals at Wembley.

He leaves behind companions representing three different eras. Joe Hulme played in five, principally with Huddersfield Town, before the war. Johnny Giles, who won his first medal with Manchester United in 1963, joined him during the success of Leeds United two decades ago, as did Frank Stapleton with Arsenal and Manchester United.

Pai Rice holds a unique position among the quintet which he alone reached the mark with only one club, Arsenal. His first appearance happened to coincide with that of Clemence, who was Liverpool's goalkeeper and who remembers the occasion even though it was all of 16 years ago.

But the memory of the game itself disappeared into a black hole. "I was pleasantly relaxed during the build-up," he recalls. "It was when we were waiting in the tunnel that I started to feel tense, as we came out, the sunlight and the noise hit me. I just froze."

Little did he know that Wembley Way was to become almost

as familiar as the path to his own front door. He returned there with Liverpool in 1974, as a winner, and 1977, as a loser and with Tottenham twice in 1982 (they beat Queen's Park Rangers in a replay).

The holder of 61 England caps will tomorrow perform there for the 42nd time. He is also preparing for the 21st final of his career. "Please God, it won't be the last," he says. As he approaches his 39th birthday, Clemence realizes that "it could be". All the more reason therefore, for enjoying it. "Besides, I have a boy aged nine who hasn't been old enough to see me playing there and he's possibly even more excited about the prospect than I am."

His substantial experience at home and abroad has taught him that "the first thing you do, particularly in a final, is absolutely crucial." Catch a cross cleanly or hold a shot and the nerves go. Drop or mishandle it and they could stay throughout the 90 minutes.

Injury has kept Clemence out only once this season. His fitness has already allowed him to break Pat Jennings's record of 1,098 first class appearances. Nor has he finished yet. He recently accepted an invitation to stay for another season, at the end of which he intends to add a championship medal to his list of 14 honours so far.

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